BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.....NO. 52.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,		75
Do. do. 3 do.		1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.		5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.		8 00
Do. do. 6 do. ...relaxed weekly,		12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcelines, Florentine Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Dress, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles—

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,
Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.
HOYT & CO., Agents,
No 134 Water Street, and 123 West St, Corner of Dey Street, New York.
A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.
Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.
June 17th, 1853 41-3m

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country to be found in the States.
We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited. HANFORD & BROTHER,
29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House,) N. Y.
We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at present rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.
July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

AT FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends can expect a *visit* from *us* soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months.
JONES & GARDNER.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife, RACHEL PUCKETT, has left my bed and board, without my consent and without any just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forewarned against trusting or harboring the said Rachel Puckett, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. P. PUCKETT.
Wilmington, August 24th, 1853 300-1d—51 2w*

NOTICE.
SIX HUNDRED ACRES of good turpentine, timber and farming Land is offered for sale, 12 miles west of Fayetteville, and within one mile of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, known as the estate of J. B. Carmichael. About 100 acres are in cultivation, most of which is newly cleared. There is a good Dwelling and all necessary outhouses on the premises; 18,000 turpentine boxes, mostly cut the last season.
For further information apply on the premises.
NEILL CARMICHAEL.
Fayetteville, August 20, 1853 51-2t

VALUABLE PINE LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Turpentine and Timber Land, containing about two thousand acres more or less, lying in the neighborhood of Whitehall, Bladen county, and within two to four miles of the Cape Fear River
The above lands, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be offered at public auction, in the town of Elizabeth, on Monday of next Superior Court of Bladen county.
For particulars and other information apply to
J. A. ROBESON.
Bladen county, August 12th, 1853 49-4w

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.
In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst, formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3 P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do;
Peas;	Hair do;	British do;
Peanuts;	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork;	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry;	Do. Straps;	Medicine;
Eggs, &c.;	Boxes &c.;	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

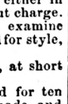
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked	Plaid and Striped do.;
do. morning do. [fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Neck, Bonnet, & Cap Ribbons;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Col'd " " " do.	Hose;
Cotton " " do.	Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;

women's and children's Shoes.—
A large supply of men's,
Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

PINE APPLES AND LEMONS. For sale at
July WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

MOCKING AND CANARY Bird Cages for sale at
Aug. 25, WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.
August 19th, 1853 50-tf

WANTED.
A TEACHER well qualified to take charge of a common School, in District No. 12, in New Hanover county, N. C. None need apply except those of strictly moral character. It is desirable that the School open on the first Monday of September next, or soon thereafter.
AMOS WOOTEN,
E. HENDERSON,
ISAAC ROCHELL, } Committee.
August 13th, 1853 50-4t

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an Act to incorporate "The Merchant's and Farmer's Bank," in the town of Wilmington.
August 11th, 1853 49-6w

$20 REWARD.

WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery (my negro fellows SAM) Sam is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—dark complected. He absconded a few days since, and it is supposed he will make his way back to Ashe county, N C. DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 48-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT,
12 *miles from Wilmington*, } 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following property, viz:
COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, now in complete order, lying on the opposite side of the river from and within the limits of the town of Wilmington; attached to the Mill is a Water Lot 190 feet front on the river, running back 450 feet, adjoining which is a Wharf 300 feet front, running back to the Mill Timber Pen. 750 feet on the river, 200 feet deep. NINETY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, beginning 450 feet from the line of the Mill property, adjoining the causeway opposite the Depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running with the causeway to Alligator Creek, distance one half mile.
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Fourth and Nunn streets.
ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of Jumping Run, one mile and a half from town, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES.
TWENTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, all accustomed to Mill work. These negroes are all young and valuable.
THE BRIG KATE HEATH, 190 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened.
Three-fourths of the New York packet schooner IRA BREWSTER.
BRIG CAPE FEAR, 200 tons burthen, 5 years old, and recently zinced.
My health being bad, and anxious to leave for the South this fall, will dispose of the above property on the most favorable terms. M. COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., 30th July, 1853 47-tf

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's residence, near Long Creek Bridge, on the 4th inst., his negro man SAM, aged about 28 or 29 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complected, slick smooth skin, has a high forehead, with a small scar on the same, thick lips, white teeth, and drooping shoulders. Had on when he left, broad striped pants; shirt made of yellow homespun, with a large pleat in front, and a black broadcloth cap, with a glazed front, heavy brogan shoes. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has relatives. He was raised by Mr. Daniel Anderson, on the North East river, and was purchased by Mr. David Rivenbark from Mr Anderson, and afterwards bought by the subscriber from Mr. Rivenbark.
The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his safe confinement in New Hanover Jail.—And an additional sum of $50 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.
July 8th, 1853 260-1t—45-tf] LOTT CROOM, Jr.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est. of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	49 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas. F. McRee, Jr.,	45 13
1	4th and Hanover st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H. Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
1½	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	59 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point Dstrict,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1042	do. do.	John R. McLendon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm. Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Caintuck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.
Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv. $17 50] 253-1t—43-ts

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT
R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33½ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering
March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	"	Yellow, "
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 pap-spoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C., October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6.00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

What is the Use of It?

It is rumored, as all our readers are no doubt aware, that Spain and Mexico have some sort of a secret understanding and league, for the ostensible object of restraining the United States, and for purposes of mutual offence and defence against that power—with what ulterior designs of a Mexican monarchy or re-annexation to Spain does not appear; and it is further reported and believed that Great Britain is, to some extent, at least, implicated in or connected with this intrigue, so far, at least, as Cuba is concerned, having a sort of understanding or treaty with Spain, either consummated or in progress, looking to the ultimate extinction of slavery in that Island, evidently with the view of preventing its possession by the United States by rendering it valueless, and therefore an object to be avoided rather than an acquisition to be sought.—A long series of years is proposed for the accomplishment of this anti-slavery movement.—It is certain that Santa Anna, even in the present bankrupt state of the Mexican finances, has thought proper to increase the army to a muster of ninety thousand men, a number totally unnecessary for a peace establishment, and altogether disproportioned to the resources of the country; and it is equally certain that, by a recent edict or decree, he has abolished the use of the word sovereign, as applied to the States of that confederation, being a strong movement towards consolidation, while his army seems to be chiefly concentrating along the line between Mexico and the United States, affording conclusive evidence, so far as they go, that the rumors afloat of an alliance or confederation, hostile to the United States, are not without tangible foundation.

Now, one might reasonably ask, what is the use of all this? What can England, or Spain, or Mexico hope to expect thereby? As for Spain and Mexico, their alliance is but a combination of weakness, to which numbers can add no strength, as General SANTA ANNA might have abundantly proved by his attempts upon Texas, wherein his large armies were about as easily whipped as his smaller detachments; or more recently, in the last war with the United States, where his vast rabbles at Buena Vista, Serro Gordo and Mexico, offered but a temporary barrier. As for Spain, by her alliance or implication in any such scheme, she will but place Cuba in deadly jeopardy, by affording a *casus belli*, a cause for war with the United States, in the progress of which, her much prized Island must inevitably fall into the hands of the latter power, without any compensation to the present proprietor in the way of purchase money, which would now, we believe, be paid. England, the only *power* in the affair, could only hope to gain a loss by an immediate difficulty with her best customer, while any arrangement looking to a future abolition of slavery in Cuba, and the erection of another Hayti at the very doors of the Southern States, would assuredly be knocked in the head by a power numbering fifty millions before its consummation.

After all, a growing republic like this need never look far for causes of action—they will be forced upon her by the very futile attempts made to restrain her growth, and she will be required, in the language of Mr. Cushing, to march, march, march, and keep marching. She cannot avoid it. Self-defence forces it upon her. While ever she has neighboring powers, with monarchical tendencies, she has natural enemies to combat. In the combat thus pressed upon her she must either triumph or submit, either retrograde or progress to supremacy. It is idle to talk of standing still; we cannot but choose to progress, rather than retrograde or submit.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner WM. B. JONES held an inquest last Sunday morning over the dead body of a colored man named Hamilton, the property of Dr. Hughes, of New-Berne, but hired by Mr. VanBokkelen, of this place, by whom he was employed at his Turpentine Distillery, at the lower end of town. It seems that the deceased had got into a difficulty with a negro of Mr. VanBokkelen's, whom he stabbed. Under terror, it is supposed, of being taken to Jail and punished for this act, the deceased committed suicide by jumping into the river from a wharf near the Distillery, and drowning himself.—The verdict was in accordance with these facts.—We learn that the boy who was stabbed is doing well, and attended the funeral of the drowned man Sunday.

☞Coroner JONES held an Inquest on Tuesday last over the body of NANCY, a young negro woman, belonging to Mrs. SUSAN BEACH, who died suddenly on Monday night, without any previous sickness. Under these circumstances, the Jury returned a verdict of "death by the visitation of God."

Just only to Think of It.

Somebody who signs himself "J. W. JEWETT, Professor, &c.," publishes in the Fayetteville Carolinian of Saturday last, a communication in which he predicts that the Comet which has been visible for some time past, will, on or about the 13th of next month, run full butt against this miserable and unfortunate world of ours, and knock it into a cocked hat of preposterous dimensions. He says it is about one hundred thousand miles in diameter, of the density of cork-wood, and travels at the rate of thirty thousand miles a minute, which is considerably greater than railroad speed, and of course the collision is to be on a more stupendous scale than that on the Boston and Worcester Road. Think of that, ye sinners, every one of you, for "J. W. JEWETT, Professor, &c.," hath said it. Down on your marrow-bones and prepare to die.

☞The world must worship success, or at least people think so, and they are not far wrong. Before an election, all parties act upon this supposition, and use as many, and as strenuous efforts to convince the people of their strength, as of their deserts; and rival lines of travel seem to vie with each other in bragging about *how many* persons they carry, quite as much as about *how well* they carry them. We notice, as an illustration of this, that the Portsmouth Globe, and the Petersburg Intelligencer, are busy squabbling over the number of passengers on the Seaboard & Roanoke, and the Petersburg Roads respectively. Verily and truly, bragging is a great thing.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC.—This paper has been sold by its proprietors, Messrs. GIDEON & Co., to WM. M. BURWELL & Co., by whom it will be issued as a Weekly paper. The arrangement will take effect on the 15th of October.

THE GAINES CASES.—It seems that the indefatigable Mrs. GAINES is about to make another attempt to establish her claim to the estate of the late DANIEL CLARKE, of New Orleans, whose daughter she asserts herself to be. This time she has got Gen. VILLAMIL, of South America, as a witness to prove, we suppose, the marriage of her supposed father with the French woman, her mother. Go it, Mrs. GAINES, although you are likely to be, in fact, Mrs. LOSSES.

Lazy Club.

We like that idea of a Society for the suppression of unnecessary work; in other words, a lazy club.—The world works too hard. It makes a work even of its relaxation—a toil of its pleasures. Tranquil enjoyment is a forgotten word. The *status quo* is obsolete; everybody must kick up a fuss, whether he wants to or not, so as to keep from being run over. All this may be progress; but is it happiness? We think not. It is toil, care and weariness for no adequate end.

Then let us have a "reasonably lazy" club, to discuss matters quietly, and without the constant use of the words "Progress," "Young America" and the "Nineteenth Century."

Over exertion being the great evil of the age, the proposed Society is well calculated to confer a lasting benefit upon posterity. It will ameliorate their condition fifty per cent. It will learn them (that is, the youngsters who compose "posterity,") to take things coolly—to make haste slowly, and "wait for the wagon." In fact, it will be a great "institution." At a meeting of a newly instituted association of this character, in a town "Down East," one of its members was fined for running down the hill upon which the main street is built, but, upon his explaining that it would require more exertion "to hold back than to let himself out," the fine was remitted. Such an institution is much wanted, and would be highly benevolent, not to say beneficial in its tendency. We should like to join it as a permanent member, but, unfortunately for us, we cannot; the best we can do is to put out for the North for a week or two, and leave the world to wag its own way for a while without the benefit of our sage counsels. So here goes, if we can raise the funds, which we are doing rapidly, having collected thirty-four cents this morning. The fact is, we feel lazy, and unable to work to advantage. The ideas come into our head lame and knock kneed, and we are too tired to straighten them up. Politics are very essentially a bore. European matters are patched up for the present. Congress wont be in session for over three months, (and *then* look out for squalls,) and, upon the whole, the newspaper world is very stale, flat and unprofitable. That is our opinion, whatever other people may think of it, and therefore do we want to get off, out of what sailors would call the "horse latitudes."

Principles.—Old Fogyism.

An adherence to known and defined principles may subject the person or persons so adhering to the charge of Old Fogyism, as the slang of the day goes; but it has this advantage, that it always enables our friends to find us on any question wherein principles is involved, and, at the same time, always assures us of our own whereabouts and direction, no matter what may be the twists and turns of mere men of temporary expediency. What is true of our political friends is equally so of our political opponents; they need never be at a loss for our views upon any question, or, at least, of the course we will take; and we venture the assertion, that the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer knew as well at first as last that we were "opposed to the creation of any vast government corporation for any purpose," although it seems, in an article in its issue of the 29th, to regard this declaration as something new. Now it is nothing more than the embodiment of a well-known Democratic principle—a principle in direct accordance with the Constitution, and essential to the purity of the Government and the sovereignty of the States. For our part, with all due respect to those who, in high places or in low places, may differ from us, we must say that we cannot see how professing Democrats can have any hesitation in their own minds or leave any doubt in the minds of others as regards their course upon a measure which directly involves a question of principle, as does this Pacific Railroad, or as did the humbug of Distribution.

LARGE RATTLE SNAKE.—Mr. R. W. COLLINS killed a Rattle Snake, a few days since, at or near Burgaw Depot, on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, in this (New Hanover) county, which measured four feet and a half in length and fourteen inches round the body. The "animal" had nineteen Rattles and a button; making him about 20 years of age. One more year would have brought him to his majority "according to law."

☞It is remarkable the contrast which sometimes appears between people's writings and their conduct and position in life. Miss Leslie, an old maid, is the author of innumerable books of advice to young married folks; and "Fanny Fern," who writes so sweetly upon all sorts of domestic matters, husbands, and babies included, has just been divorced from hers, whose name is Farrington, and who lives in Chicago.

BLACKWOOD AND THE EDINBURGH.—For some cause or causes, we have neglected, so far, to notice the last numbers of these really valuable works, which we have received from Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co, the American re-publishers. They are both more than usually able—the Edinburgh fully maintaining its place at the head of the Quarterlies; and Blackwood, with all its Toryism, being still as ever, the greatest of Monthlies.

THE UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for August, is on our table. It is down on the *isms* and canters of all shades and colors.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.—The New York Railroad Journal is out for a reduction of the Tariff as a means of reducing the unnecessary surplus in the Treasury. It says justly, that the private enterprise of the country is so active that it always keeps its financial resources strained to the utmost without allowing the Government to collect and retain a surplus, either for Pacific Railroads or other purposes. The expansion of the country, in every art of peace and in every branch of Internal Improvement, is fully up to its means, and requires no Government impetus in that direction.

New Schooner.

Yesterday, we paid a visit to the new clipper schooner O G. Parsley, commanded by Capt. Vangilder, arrived the day previous from Philadelphia. She is a fine vessel, very substantially built, and is fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of passengers. Her state rooms, for a vessel of her class, are large and well ventilated—the cabin is airy and well furnished, the painting of white, moldings of gilt. She was built in Wilmington, Del., by Thos. Young, measures 110 feet on deck; 27 feet, 3 inches wide; 10 feet depth of hold. Her burthen is 269 tons.—The O G. Parsley is owned partly by Capt. Vangilder, and Geo Harriss, Esq., one of our young, enterprising merchants; was named in compliment to the President of the Commercial Bank of our town; and is intended to ply regularly between this port and Philadelphia.—*Herald, 31st ult.*

Two other large class new Schooners have lately been added to the list of New York packets, and have arrived here within the last few days. The W. W. Fulton, Capt. Juline, consigned to Mr. Miles Costin; and the Adeline D., consigned to Mr. Geo. Harriss, Commission Merchants.

FIRST BALE.—We learn that the first bale of new cotton from this District, was shipped yesterday, by Gen. Wm. Evans, by the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, to Wilmington, to Miles Costin. Gen. E. was the first contractor to commence grading between the Great and Little Pee Dee rivers, and is now the first to ship cotton over the eastern end of our rail road.—*Marion Star.*

A Hotel at Smithville.

The claims and the wants of Smithville as a Summer resort are well known and have been talked about time and again, but we regret to say that, so far, talking has been pretty much all. We hope that this state of things, however, is about to give place to some practical action, in the way of getting up a suitable Hotel and making other arrangements for the proper accommodation of visiters from the Interior of our own State, or even our own section, who, for want of such accommodations, are forced to go to Nag's Head, Old Point, Cape May or elsewhere. We feel confident that many would be attracted from the Interior of the State, and that, in a short time, it would become a popular resort. Indeed, we believe that it would be so to a considerable extent from the very first, and the mingling of the people thus brought together would have a great influence in doing away with the sectional and local prejudices, which have been, and still are, the bane of the State. Of course, the benefit in this way would all enure to Wilmington as the market town, and from her must come much of the capital required to make the contemplated improvements.—In connection with this matter, we lay before our readers the following letter, which has been handed to us by a gentleman of this County who vouches for the reliability of the writer, who is unknown to us. The letter explains itself:

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

Gentlemen:—Having been a victim myself, of "misplaced confidence," and paid pretty dear for the experience I gained, I hope that you will be so kind as to grant me a small space in your columns, for the purpose of warning others, as well as calling the attention of the people of Wilmington to a matter which directly interests them.

My wife being sick, and being somewhat unwell myself, I took my family to Fayetteville, in order to go to the seaboard somewhere near Wilmington, to enjoy the sea air, and recruit the health of my family. Upon arriving at Fayetteville, I was told that I was on a wild goose chase, and had better return; that there were no accommodations in that region, and that sick people had to go to Nag's Head, or Virginia, to obtain the benefit of sea air. Believing it impossible that a place so large as Wilmington, the first place in the State, and considered the most enterprising town on the Atlantic coast, whose citizens own the seaboard for miles, did not afford a place for a man to spend his money in, I was blind to the advice of my friends, and took boat for Wilmington, and from thence to Smithville. There I found the finest of bays, finely protected; a beautiful prospect, excellent government works; United States officers there: a village literally covered with large spreading oaks, but not so much as the foxes or the birds of the air,—no place to lay my head.

A fine old gentleman, back a short distance in the country, took me and my family in for the night, and the next day we made out (and as I am informed by good luck) to get back to this place, the night having fully satisfied me that my Fayetteville friend made no exageration.

I wish your paper to notice this for the following reasons: such disappointments create prejudice against Wilmington, and make enemies; and having an admiration for the enterprise of its citizens, I have always had a strong desire to see it prosperous, as there are thousands all through this region of the State, who would like to spend much of the summer there. Some of them may play the game upon themselves that I have; therefore let it be known by all, that there is no place in or near Wilmington, where the sickly can go and obtain the sea air to recruit their health, much less where people can meet for pleasure; and if they wish for either, they had better at once start for Virginia.

I hope, Messrs. Editors, you will call the attention of the wealthy and enterprising citizens of Wilmington to these facts, and show them the advantage, both to them and us, by affording us the opportunity of spending among them what little change we have to spend for health and pleasure.

Yours, respectfully, G. W. H.

Arrival of the Europa.

One week later from Europe.—Decline in Cotton.—Advance in Breadstuffs, &c.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.—The steamer Europa arrived here this evening, bringing Liverpool dates of the 20th. The Atlantic arrived out on the 17th. The Europa brings 160 passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—The cotton market continues dull. Fair qualities are a shade lower, and lower grades have declined 1-16d @ ⅛d ℔ lb. The sales of the week have been 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,680, and exporters 5,820 bales. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 7d; Middlings 6¼d; Fair Mobile and Upland 6¾; Middling Mobile 6d: Middling Uplands 5¾d. Stock 7.000 bales.

Breadstuffs were in active speculative demand at an advance of 2d. ℔ bushel in Wheat, and 9d @ 1s. ℔ bbl. in Flour. Canal Flour 27 @ 27s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 28s. 3d. White Wheat 7s. 6d. @ 7s. 11d; red 7s. @ 7s. 6d. Corn unchanged. White 31 @ 32s; yellow 31s. The demand yesterday showed a slight abatement.

Provisions—Beef is firm at stiffer rates. Pork quiet, but firm. Bacon unchanged. Lard firm, and tending upwards. Sales at 57s 9d @ 59s ℔ cwt.

Bark had slightly advanced.

In turpentine there was nothing doing. Spirits 45s @46s. 3d. Common rosin 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d. Sales of 120 tierces Carolina rice at 25s. Tea, sugar and coffee unchanged.

Trade at Manchester had slightly declined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money and account closed at 98¼@98¾. There was increased pressure on the money market. American securities unchanged.

HAVRE, August 16.—Sales of Cotton for the week 4,000 bales; stock 105,000 bales. Sales to-day 250 bales at slightly lower rates.

Breadstuffs very active at firm prices. Rice unchanged.

The political news is wholly unimportant. The Russian question was unchanged, and every thing looked quiet.

Progress of the Epidemic at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28, 11 20 A. M.—The interments during the week have comprised 1628, of which 1442 were from yellow fever.

Burning of the Cherokee.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The steamer Cherokee took fire at her wharf this evening and was totally consumed. She was to have sailed for Havana and New Orleans to-morrow. It is roughly estimated that the burning of the steamer Cherokee will involve a loss of nearly half a million of dollars.—They have a heavy insurance on her in New York offices.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLENS Aug. 24.—The U. S. mail steam ship Crescent City, arrived at New-Orleans, on Tuesday. Nothing important had transpired in Havana since the date of the last advices.

A Murderer Arrested.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—A riot has occurred at Niagara Falls in consequence of the arrest of a negro named Watson, charged with the murder of Jones, at Savannah, three years since. Three hundred negroes rescued Watson from the officers, who called in some Irish laborers to their assistance, when a desperate fight ensued in which the negroes were defeated, and Watson re-captured. He has been sent South.

A NEW NAVY AGENT APPOINTED.—Dr. Richard P. Ashe, of Stockton, California, has been appointed Navy Agent at San Francisco. This gentleman went to California, we believe, soon after it came into our possession, and has subsequently been a leading democratic politician of the new State, a sheriff, &c., by election.

Dr. Ashe is brother of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, of this District.—*Herald.*

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton was received in this town, this morning, from the plantation of the Hon. Alfred Dockery. Mr. James G. Cook was the purchaser, at 11 cents.—*Observer.*

DISTRIBUTION ROUTED.—The Democratic *Pioneer*, published in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, speaking of the triumph of Shaw over Outlaw, says:

Upon the Distribution question—an issue above all others appealing to a short-sighted cupidity—our candidate took and maintained a decided stand in favor of the old Democratic idea of leaving the proceeds of the public land in the public treasury for the payment of the public debt and defraying the expenses of the Government. The issue was fairly made—we boldly met it, and we have reason to be proud of the decision of the people in endorsing Democratic principle and Democratic policy.

Land Warrants are active in the New York market at quotations, as follows: For the 160 acre warrants the buying price is $182, the selling price $188; 80 acres, 91 a $94; 40 do., 45½ a $47. An opinion seems to prevail that Congress will give to those who have obtained 40 or 80 acre Warrants another Warrant, so as to make the bounty to all equal to 160 acres.

Undoing the spurious prospect of an American edition of the World's Fair, a company of New-York speculators are palming on the country the vilest and most contemptible humbug even of this age of humbugs. The New York Crystal Palace in its conception and management would do no discredit to the genius of Barnum. The idea of an "Exposition of the Industry of all Nations" had its birth, we believe, in the royal brain of Victoria's consort, and its object was to impart an impulse to the progress of art and science, and promote the interests of universal peace by bringing rival nations together in a friendly competition of industry. The execution of the scheme was commensurate with the grandeur and felicity of its conception. The New York show of wares and merchandize is the poorest possible parody on its prototype of Hyde Park. Its aim was not the promotion of art or industry, but the peculiar benefit of some score of cute individuals, who hit upon the scheme of a New York Crystal Palace simply and solely as a device for raising the wind. In the success of the imposture, every living creature in New York was directly interested. Not only the hotel keeper and the merchant, but the cabman, the faro dealer, the pick-pocket, the lawyer, and indeed every individual Gothamite, will feel the refreshing influence of the stream of loose cash which the "Crystal Palace" is sucking in from every quarter of the country. The Press too, with shame be it said, was accessory to the cheat. The President of the Crystal Palace Company, with a pleasure heightened by surprise, acknowledged the fact that he had not been put to the expense of purchasing a solitary puff of the newspapers! True to the interests of their city, they gratuitously co-operated with Mr. Theodore Sedgewick in gilding the bait for country gulls.

We have been caught. Thousands of inquisitive people from the South have travelled to New York, through dust and heat; have suffered the torments of an over-crowded city, have gone to the Crystal Palace, had their pockets picked, their persons searched, their toes mutilated, and for what? To behold the triumphs of industry and the creations of art? To collate and compare the productions of the mechanical skill of all the nations? Not at all. In the paltry display of wares which the managers of the Crystal Palace have got together, they found but a poor compensation for their trouble. They may return home wiser men, but not from the instructive spectacle inside the Crystal Palace. They are wiser, not as respects the productions of the mechanical and the fine arts, but as respects the means and contrivances of popular delusion.—Theirs is the wisdom of the burned child.

By incessant and irresistible importunity, President Pierce was induced to lend the eclat of his presence to the pompous ceremony of the inauguration of the Crystal Palace. A few famous pieces of art give grace to the exhibition. But, except the visit of the President and one or two pieces of statuary and painting, nothing of interest has been seen in the Crystal Palace. The Government of Sardinia sent a national vessel with some choice specimens of Italian art, but, if we mistake not, the commander of the San Giovanni refused to entrust them to the managers, and set sail before the opening of the exhibition. A live English Earl was seen once or twice in the Crystal Palace, but he soon got disgusted, and has long since left the country. And so with others of the British Commission. In fine, the whole thing was miserably stale, flat and unprofitable.

But it served its purpose. It put money in the pockets of Mr. Theodore Sedgewick & Co. It attracted an immense number of visitors from all parts of the country, and thus augmented the current cash of Gotham. It diverted Southern merchants from Richmond, Baltimore and other Southern cities, and induced them "to lay in" a stock in Broadway and Pearl. 'Twas a nice cheat—a beautiful humbug.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Public Buildings at Washington.

The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by Gen. George Washington on the 18th of September, 1793. The order of archirecture is Corinthian. Original design by Dr. William Thornton, modified by B. H. Latrobe, architect, furnished by C. Bulfinch, architect, in 1830. Length of building 352 feet, breadth in centre 221 feet, at wings 121 feet. Height to top of balustrade seventy feet; grounds enclosed and improved, thirty acres. Total cost of the Building and grounds, $2,690,459 21. Rotunday 95 feet diameter, 96 feet high. Total height to the top of the great dome 140 feet. House of Representatives 90 feet long, 62 feet wide, and 60 feet high. Senate Chamber 75 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 feet high. Congressional Library room 92 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 36 feet high. Supreme Court Room 45 feet diameter, and 20 feet high.

It is well known that two wings to the Capitol (each 238 by 140 feet) are in process of erection, but these are not included in the dimensions above given

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.—Roman Ionic; corner-stone laid September 18, 1793. James Hoban, architect. Total cost of Building and grounds $600.000.—Length 180 feet, breadth in centre 120 feet, at ends 80 feet, height to top of balustrade 50 feet. East or grand reception room 79 by 48 feet, and 22 feet high. Hall of entrance 44 by 30 feet.

TREASURY BUILDING.—Grecian Ionic; corner-stone laid September 7, 1836. Designed and erected by Robert Mills, architect. Length of present building 336 feet, (when completed to be 500.) breadth at centre 190 feet, 65 feet high, colonnade 336 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 65 feet high to top of balustrade. Cost $640,000.

PATENT OFFICE,—Grecian Doric; corner-stone laid September 7, 1836; original design by Town and Elliot, modified and erected by Robert Mills, architect. Length of centre building 270 ft., breadth in centre 127 feet, at ends 60 feet, height 65 feet. grand portico 95 feet front. Cost $417.000. Total dimensions of original plan 430 feet by 300. Court in centre. Grand exhibition room 265 feet long. 63 feet wide, and 30 feet high. Model room 70 by 63 feet, and 16 feet high.

In addition to the above is the east wing; length 275 feet, height 60 feet. The west wing, which is now in process of erection, to be of the same dimensions.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Grecian (Italian;) corner-stone laid May 25th, 1839; designed and executed by Robert Mills, architect. Length of building 204 feet, breadth at wings 102 feet, at centre 60 feet, height 63 feet. Total cost, $450,000.

Republic.

North Carolina Coal.

We have on former occasions directed the attention of our readers to the fact that there are in the neighboring State of North Carolina vast fields of anthracite coal, to which Norfolk is the nearest seaport, and might be made the exclusive market.—These fields are in the county of Rockingham, of which Leaksville is the chief town and less distant from Norfolk than Cumberland (in the great coal region penetrated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) is from Baltimore. The road to them from Norfolk has already made considerable way—one hundred miles being completed, and twenty more in a state of frwardness as far as Clarksville—leaving, we believe, some forty or fifty more to extend it to Leaksville. The distance, then, is neither unattainable, nor attainable at too great an expense to justify an energetic prosecution of the enterprise, the completion of which is requires no argument to show will be fraught with the most important results to our port. We have seen a specimen of the Rockingham coal, which is the real anthracite, such as is most esteemed for the grate and is now in use in Mr. C. H. Richmond's foundry near Milton. We learn that the subject is exciting much attention in the neighborhood of this coal region, particularly at Milton, where they are getting up a subscription for a survey of the route for a railroad from that town to Clarksville to connect with the one from Clarksville to Norfolk. Our city certainly has a deep interest in the matter, and it is to be hoped that our citizens will enter heartily into the spirit which is animating our North Carolina friends in regard to it.

Specimens of the coal may be seen at the counting room of G. F. Anderson, Esq.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Herald makes no allusion to the main coal in abundance no doubt, in Rockingham, but the Counties of Chatham and Randolph are considered most favored in this respect. The coal from the latter quarter will most probably be sent out to market down the Cape Fear, and by way of Wilmington; and it is also probable that a Railroad will be constructed from the mines to the Central Railroad.

North Carolina Standard.

Austria has increased her indebtedness since 1848 something like $170,000,000, mainly in suppressing liberty in Hungary and Italy.

Foreign Emigration.

The emigration from Germany to the United States increases every year, as is shown by the official returns; during the coming year it is likely to be greater than ever. A letter in the N. Y. *Evening Post*, from Heilborne, written by a native German, who has resided in this country for twenty years, says:

"Every steamboat that leaves my native city, takes away numbers of emigrants. They go by various routes. Bremen is the cheapest, fare being only 35 guilders, or 14 dollars from Manheim to New York for steerage passage. By Havre route it ranges from 45 to 60 guilders—by way of London, the same. All classes of society emigrate now. Two sons of a wealthy family leaves to-morrow, both excellent young men, of fine appearance, and bearing the best character. The government have lately taken much interest in the fate of the emigrants on their journey, and have to some extent bettered their condition.—Emigrant agents must deposit security bonds for 10,000 guilders, so that there may be redress in case of fraud, and they are individually responsible for the whole contract from here to New York.

"By far the greatest number of emigrants go to the United States through New York. From Hamburg and Bremen, however, many go to South America, both on the Pacific and Atlantic sides—many servant girls emigrate, and in consequence wages for female help have risen here.

"The King, as he passed to the river yesterday, on a visit to this city, saw at every corner large placards announcing shipping opportunities for America, by the various agents, representing many lines I saw him eye one one with much attention. I trust he read the lesson right, which spoke to him serious, sober truth, while his ears were saluted with firing of cannon, martial music and loud huzzas of cringing officials."

Comets.

Messrs Editors: The extraordinary comet now blazing in the northwest authorizes a notice of the nature of comets, and their probable contact with the earth or other planets in their advance and retreat from the sun.

Comets are vast masses of pure ethereal matter, so light and filmy that nothing on this earth can be compared with them. It has been calculated that if a comet were condensed into the thickness of the earth's atmosphere it would not occupy more than from one to three cubic inches. Their apparent nucleus or body is altogether filmy; for through the very heart of a comet of considerable brightness stars of the sixteenth magnitude have been descried.

The leading aspect of comets are known as causing a superstitious dread, since the days of Newton, of wars, pestilence, and famine, threatening the earth with annihilation by fire and flood. Thus these harmless wanderers have been viewed by mankind, originating in the description of the comet of 1680, ascribed to Sir Isaac Newton, stating the heat of the comet to be two thousand times hotter than red hot iron, and that its period was 575 years, and would probably in the year 2255 strike the earth and destroy it with fire. It is said that the tails of comets are hollow, as if they consisted of parties driven away from their nucleus by the resistance of an ether, or substance through which comets move. But as the tail is always opposite to the position of the sun, it may be inferred that the so-called tails are the refraction of the sun's rays through the hollow of the comet, which extended over fifty millions of miles from the comet which passed the earth in March, 1843.

The Danger of Musical Titles; or "One Kiss at Parting."

A lady of fashion (the well-known Marchioness of Finsbury) had been loitering for nearly an hour in a fashionable music-shop. She had purchased a copy of nearly every piece of music that had a sentimental title. She had sent into her carriage a whole Canterbury full of "love," going through every mood of the feeling, past, present, or future, and was following their example, when she paused upon the step as if meditating whether she should take it, or some other step that was evidently turning itself over in her mind. The shopman, who had been somewhat moved by the tender tone of voice in which she had asked him, "Wilt thou love me then as now?" watched her with an anxiety that betrayed too plainly in the adjustment of his shirt-collar and the arrangement of his hair. Suddenly the marchioness seemed resolved. As with one bound she cleared the pavement, and, breathless pale, her auburn ringlets fluttering in the wind, stood once more before the admiring shopman:

"I had nearly forgotten," she said, in a voice that seemed to veil her blushing words—"Dear, dear! I cannot tell where my head is to-day. I have come back to ask you if by chance——" here she paused, as if to take new courage, whilst the trembling shopman poised his two thumbs elegantly on the mahogany counter, and leant his body inquiringly forward, "to ask you to be kind enough to give me one kiss before parting?"

"Ma-a-a a-d-a-m! exclaimed the astonished shopman.

"I want you" repeated the marchioness, "to let me have one kiss before parting—one will do, if you please"

She raised her beautiful blue eyes full upon his, and met them boldly, unblushingly. She, then, without betraying any emotion, repeated her question, adding as calmly as possible: "If you cannot give it me now I will call some other time."

He could doubt no longer! Springing over the counter, he seized hold of the marchioness's fair form, and, then and there gave the kiss she so earnestly begged for previous to departure. To his great astonishment, the only return, the marchioness made was to give him a tremendous box on the ears. This was followed by a volley of blows dealt by her parasol over his head, which were accompanied with an equal number of shrieks that never terminated till the police came into the shop. The affair was carried to Bow street, but was soon dismissed, upon its being explained that "One Kiss Before Parting" was that title of a song, which the unsophisticated shopman, blissfully green from his native fields, had never heard of before.

It was a favorite joke with the old duke to ask the marchioness, whenever she was at the piano, if she would mind giving him just "One Kiss before Parting."

MAZZINI AN ABOLITIONIST.—At an Abolitionist celebration of West Indian Emancipation, at Flushing, L. I., on the 1st inst., Garrison read a letter from Mazzini, in which, after a declaration of Abolition principles, he appeals for the sympathy of the party on behalf of "those millions of white Italians and other slaves, whose voice would be a powerful protest in favor of Abolitionism, were they not deprived of liberty, free utterance of their thoughts, right of associating, self education and everything that has been decreed by God for man."

He concludes by saying that "Europe, once free, would not leave them alone in the struggle. Twenty-four millions of emancipated Italians would be twenty-four millions of Abolitionists, tendering support to their American brothers."

More: How many more Abolitionists would there be on the emancipation of the ten or twelve millions of Hungarians, to whom Kossuth stands in the same relation that Mazzini does to the Italians? These matters call for consideration in the South.

MANIFEST DESTINY.—"Young America" does not comprise all the believers in this doctrine, or old France, and perhaps Europe in general, being strongly tinged with it. An able and extensive work of travels in the United States has lately been published in Paris, by Mr. Ampere, which has attracted much attention. On leaving New Orleans, which he thinks may yet be the largest city the sun ever shone upon, he remarks:

"I have seen Canada; I am going to see Cuba, and I hope to see Mexico. These three countries are destined to form, sooner or later, part of the American Union. Canada, which is now well governed, will annex herself the last. Whether for good or ill, time will disclose. Cuba and Mexico must, ere long, by the force of circumstances, fall under the sway of the encroaching Republic. Thus, the second part of my travels connects itself with that just terminated; visiting Cuba and Mexico is still journeying in the United States—the United States of the future."

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for two vessels to carry emigrants to Victoria and South Astralia. One is to be ready for Geelong on the 26th, and the other, for Adelaide, on the 29th of September. The government have chartered the Australia, now in this port. She is expected to sail on Saturday, with 700 free emigrants. No less than 96 vessels, many of which are of large tonnage, are fixed to leave Gravesend, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Southampton during the present month for our southern colonies. Of these, 28 vessels are for New South Wales, 39 for Victoria, 12 for Adelaide, 9 for Hobart Town, 4 for Launceston, 2 for Swan River, and 4 for New Zealand.

Liverpool Chronicle, 13th inst.

BRAVE GIRLS.—The Cincinnati Gazette chronicles the arrival of two Irish girls in that city who walked the whole distance from New York to Cincinnati. The Gazette says: They arrived in New York city, from their mother country, about five weeks ago. They came alone, the remainder of the family having arrived and settled near this city about a year since. When they left the ship which brought them over, they had left about seven dollars in money. Not having enough to transport them to this city, they resolved on walking as far as they could. The first three days they walked about forty miles a day. The fourth day they rode on a freight train about thirty miles, and walked fifteen more. Thus they continued day after day, stopping at country houses for their food, and to rest over night. They kept the railway track from New York city up to Albany, thence to Buffalo. At Buffalo they rested two days, and then started again. They walked to Bunkirk, thence to Erie and Cleaveland, and so anxious were they to meet their friends that they passed through Cleaveland for this city. When at Spring Valley, on the Little Miami Railway, on Sunday morning, they requested of conductor Fuller permission to ride to this city, briefly stating their case, and recent tramp. Satisfied that they told the truth, he generously took them on board and brought them to Cincinnati. Their names are Hannah and Mary Donahue.

Salt Lake.

We publish the following letter from a lady of this city, who not long since united her fortunes with one of the Latter Day Saints, and emigrated to the vally of the great Salt Lake. The confidence she manifests in the integrity of Thomas, her husband, in that region of plurality of wifes is refreshing.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 30, 1853.

My Dear Mother—With very great pleasure I now take my pen to answer your letter written by Mr. Dawkins. That gentleman I have not any recollection of. You inquire what kind of a place is the Salt Lake—it is a first rate place for a new settlement We have suffered some since we got in, owing to the severity of last winter. We traded off our horses for cattle and they died We brought little Short through with us and it died; we brought and we lost our cows. Now we have no stock left; but at present we are well. The little boy grows first rate, he says anything. We are getting well. When you get this please to write back, and tell me all the news you can. Now: about Brigham Young having so many wives; it is true the number twenty-five is right and I can tell you he is about the best man living. No man is allowed to have more than one except he can look well after them. Everything here, in the Salt Lake, is pure and holy.—Please to ask Jane, Robert and James to write to me something. My dear mother, I am very comfortable; Thomas has no thoughts of any more wives. Every man can do as he likes about it.—*St. Louis Paper.*

THE MOTHER OF VICTORIA.—The Duches of Kent, is at Frogmore, which is an extensive cottage *ornee* in Windsor Park, once inhabited by Queen Charlotte, of snuffy memory, who has been immortalized by Byron as

"An ugly, bad old woman."

The Duchess, as mother to our Queen, is provided for by the public. She has an annual allowance of £32,000, besides sundry residences rent free. The curious part of the matter is that, while her daughter was heiress-presumptive to the crown, (which was a position involving some expense,) the Duchess had £20,000 a year; but when Victoria became Queen, lessening her mamma's outlay, the obsequious Melbourne ministry got Parliament to raise it to £32,000—thus showing that the less she had to spend, the more she must receive.

It was whispered, at the time, that Lord Melbourne wished to become third husband to the duchess who was then aged 51. Nothing came of it, and the lady, now in her 68th year, is not likely to change her condition. She has been a fine woman, with dark eyes and hair, but is now very stout and flabby—known, wherever she drives, by the immense quantity of rouge with which she bedaubs her cheeks.—[*London Correspondent New York Sunday Times.*

TEARING JEALOUSY.—Fanny Fern says it is provoking for a woman, who has worked all day at mending an old coat of her husband's, to find a love letter from another woman in its pocket. We should think it might be. A married lady of our own city, a morning or two since, while overhauling a vest of her liege lord's, discovered a mysterious bill for a silk dress therein, which *she* had never worn, and a board bill for some one that she thought he had not ought to pay. The effect was that a large and wakeful jealousy was aroused in her mind, and a determination formed to watch his movements closely. On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, the lady and her sister traced the deceiver to a house in Cambridge street, which they immediately entered, and caught him with a fair dulcinea, in the identical silk dress the bill for which had awakened the jealousy. A speedy separation of the parties was suddenly made, the husband running one way, pursued by the incensed wife, the woman up Hancock street, followed by the sympathizing sister, whose retributive fingers made their marks upon the fugitive as she ran. Bonnet, shawl, and dress were torn by the revengeful fingers of the pursuer, who, jealous of her sister's rights, did not spare the cause of her wrong. The chase continued, as the orders of procession read, "up Hancock, down Beacon to School street," until, when near the City Hall, the avenger endeavored to procure the aid of the police, and her victim fortunately escaped.—*Boston Post.*

THE MOON'S MOVEMENTS ALL WRONG.—Mr. Adams communicated to the

Shopping.

Jarvis has had an interview with a dry goods clerk, whose pent-up "feelinks" he has endeavored to relieve, by portraying what fabric dealers have to suffer from their customers:

She stood beside the counter,
The day he'll ne'er forget,
She thought the muslin dearer,
Than any sh'd seen yet;
He watched her playful fingers
The silks and satins toss,
The clerk looked quite uneasy,
And nodded at the boss.

"Show me some velvet ribbon,
Barege and satin ture,'
She said, "I want to purchase!"
Then gave the goods a jerk;
The clerk was all obedience,
He travelled "on his shape,"
At length with hesitation,
She bought a yard of Tape.
Williamsburg Times.

Pretty Incidents.

We heard a very pretty little incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, it seems, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the engagement was made, the doctor was rich, having been very successful at San Francisco. It had not existed six months, however, when, by an unfortunate investment he lost his entire "heap." This event came upon him it should be added, just as he was making ready to claim his bride. What does he do? Why like an honorable and chivalrous young fellow, as he is, he sits down and writes the lady every particular of the unhappy turn which had taken place in his fortunes, assuring her, that if the fact produced any change in feelings towards him, she is released from every promise she had made him. And what does the dear, good girl do? Why, she takes a lump of pure gold, which her lover had sent to her when in prosperity, as a keepsake, and having it manufactured in a ring, forwarded it to him, with the following Bible inscription, engraved in distinct characters, on the inside:

"Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, will I go, and wither thou lodgest, will I lodge; thy people will be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die; and there will I be buried; thy Lord do so to me and more also if aught but death part thee and me."

DODGING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—"Sir," said Fieryfacias, the lawyer, to an unwilling witness, "do you say, upon your oath, that Blimpkins is a dishonest man?"

"I didn't say he was ever accused of being an honest man, did I?" said Pipkins.

"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. P., that the plaintiff's reputation is bad?" inquired the judge, merely putting the question to keep his eyes open.

"I didn't say it was good, I reckon?"

"Sir," said Fieryfacias, "sir-r, upon your oath, you say Blimpkins is a rogue, a villian, and a thief?"

"You say so," was Pip's reply.

"Havn't you said so?"

"Why, you have said it," said Pipkins, "what's the use of my repeating it?"

"Sir r!" thundered Fieryfacias, the Demosthenean thunder of Thumbtown, "sir I charge you, upon your sworn oath, do you, or do you not say, that Blimpkins stole things?"

"No, sir," was the cautious reply of Pipkins, "I never said Blumpkins stole things; but I do say—*he's got a great way of finding things that no body lost!*"

"Sir-r!" said Fieryfacias, "you can retire," and the court adjourned.

A COOL OPERATION.—Last Monday night two thieves entered the hotel of A. M. Fuller, No. 36 Portland street, by prying the cellar door from its hinges, when they proceeded to the bar, took the money drawer into the street, sat down on the sidewalk, divided the change and pocketed the same—Fuller, at this time, awoke and thrust his head from the window, and asked them—

"What are you doing there?"

"None of your business, d—n you."

"Have you been into my bar?" asked Fuller.

"Yes."

"Stole all my change, eh?"

"Yes."

"Well, just bring it back and I'll give you bills for it."

"No, we can't stop now; we are in a hurry to go to bed."

"Very well," responded Fuller, "I'm rather sleepy myself."

About this time the rogues left in something of a hurry.—*Boston Herald.*

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—On Saturday last, a young man, son of Mr. Bond, of the firm of Bond & Fidd, carriers, Woburn, died; the circumstances attending his disease were remarkable. On Thursday last, while in his usual good health, he was called to remove some hides from a wagon; he had a slight scratch upon his face, so slightly as scarcely to be noticeable, and during his work he incautiously touched the place with his hands; immediately a redness was observed, swelling quickly succeeded, and extended over his face; although he had the best of medical aid, the poison which he had received by innoculation was too active and too powerful to yield to medical treatment. The poison was received from the hides. This is the third death which has occurred in North Woburn within a year from a similar cause.—*Troy Whig.*

DIGNITY, GRAVITY, &c.—Professor Boyle of the Dublin "Freeholder," says:

"I have seen the gravity of persons in the pulpit—lawyers in court—judges on the bench—Quakers at conventicle—demagogues at public meetings—the chancellor in the Lords—the speaker in the commons—soldiers at drill—doctors near a patient—clients at a law suit—auctioneers puffing a worthless daub—antiquarians over a brass farthing—old gentlemen at funerals—young gentlemen at tailor's bills—baliffs at an execution—and the hangman at the gallows—I have seen the gravity of an author when his play was damned, and of a coxcomb taking his place at twelve paces—of an attorney drawing out bills of costs, and of an Alderman adjusting his napkin at a city feast; I have seen Mr. Rogers and Belzoni's mummy; but the gravity of each and all taken together, does not equal the gravity of a *cow chewing her cud.*

A FREE FIGHT.—The following is a description of a free fight in Western Virginia, as related by one of the eye-witnesses thereof. Premising that there was but one man struck, in answer to an interrogatory as to who he was, the narrator replies:

"I reckon he was from low down on Guyan, somewhar. Jes as they war jawin, a chap rode up on a clay bank hoss—I reckin he was Messinger stock, a sciowgin anemil *a leetle* mite blind o' both eyes—a peert lookin chap enough, an' when he got fernent the place, ses he, 'Is this a free fight?' an' they tole him it wor. 'Well,' says he, gitting off an hitching his ole clay-bank to a swinging limb, 'count me in.' He hadn't more'n got it out, afore some one fetched him a lick, an' he drapt. He riz preckly with some *defickulty*, and ses he, 'Is this a free figh?' an' they tole *it arr.* "Well," ses he, unhitchen his hoss, and puttin his left leg over the back leather, 'count me out!' an' then he marvelled."

A FAMILY GROUP.—Some thirty years since there lived in Montpelier, Vt., a family of the following descriptions:—The husband and wife; a son and his wife; the husband and his eight children—five sons and three daughters—the husband's father and mother. The ages of the four patriarchs average over eighty years each—total age of the grand parents, one hundred and twenty two. All the members of the family sat together at the same table and worshipped at the same altar. Its head was one of the officers of the town at its organization in March, 1791, and is now living at the advanced age of 89, in October next; and so vigorous in mental and physical powers as to labor daily, in his fine fruit nursery, and travel on foot, twice in the week, a mile or more, to and meeting for religious worship. We doubt whether a parrel to this extraordinary and prosperous family can be found in the Union.

HEAVY TRADE IN PEACHES.—The Journal of Commerce says that one of the principal peach dealers estimates the daily arrival of peaches in the New York market at 60,000 baskets, or even more! The trade has been maintained to this extent for the last five days, but must soon decline. Nine steamers a day come in, loaded down with from 6,000 to 10,000 baskets.

A GOOD FARM.—It is stated that Joseph Tatnal has sold on his farm of 150 acres, Near Newport this the present season, seventy-nine head of cattle for $4,740 a head, being $4,740. Mr. T. also raised his usual amount of wheat and corn, besides an abundance of hay.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President.

Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Commercial Agents of the United States, appointed since the 25th May, 1853.

DIPLOMATIC.

Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, to be Commissioner of the United States to the empire of China.
R. Augustus Erving, of Connecticut, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at the court of his imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.
David L. Gregg, of Illinois to be commissioner of the United States to the Kingdom of Hawaii.
Philo White, of Wisconsin, to be charge d'affaires of the United States to the republic of Ecuador.
John M. Daniel, of Virginia, to be charge d'affaires of the United States near the government of Sardinia.
Thomas E. Massey, of Alabama, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to the republic of Chili.
Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States near her Britanic Majesty.
Carroll Spence, of Maryland, to be minister resident of the United States at Constantinople.
John W. Dana, of Maine, to be charge d'affaires of the United States to the republic of Bolivia.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Vera Cruz, John T. Pickett, of Kentucky.
For Bayonne, John P. Sullivan, of California.
For Mozambique, Geo. R. Dwyer, of Massachusetts.
For Amoy, Thomas H. Hyatt, of New York.
For St. John's, (Porto Rico,) John Parsons, of Florida.
For Lima, J. Caleb Smith, of California.
For Marseilles, Samuel Dinsmore, of New Hampshire.
For Elsineur, F. B. Wells, of New York.
For Leith, James McDowell, of Ohio.
For Mantanzas, Edward Worrell, of Delaware.
For Glasgow, Philip T. Heartt, of New York.
For Genoa, E. Felix Foresti, of New York.
For Turk's Island, John L. Nelson, of Maryland.
For Manheim, John Scherff, of Maryland.
For Pernambuco, William Lilley, of Ohio.
For Bahia, John R. Bennett, of Missouri.
For St. Jago de Cuba, Stephen Cochran, of Pennsylvania.
For Shanghai, Robert C. Murphy, of Ohio.
For Amsterdam, R. G. Barnwell, of South Carolina.
For Aspinwall, (New Grenada,) Geo. W. Fletcher, of Ala.
For Stuttgardt, Max Stettheimer, of New York.
For Fuh Chau, Caleb Jones, of Virginia.
For Paita, Fayette M. Ringgold, of the D. of Columbia.
For London, Geo. N. Saunders, of New York.
For Bordeaux, James Polk, of Maryland.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Padang, (Sumatra,) Robert R. Purvis.
For St. Paul's de Loando, (Southwestern Africa, John G. Willis.

A MARKED OMISSION.—A New York paper is responsible for the following story respecting Mrs. Stowe, now of world-wide reputation as the slanderer and enemy of the South!

"Some year ago she and her husband (Professor Stowe) were at the water cure establishment in Brattleboro', Vermont. Being unable to pay their bill, even their board, they received notice to quit.—The physician offered to treat the Professor medically, if he could pay his wife's board; but himself and his friends could not even do that. At this juncture a citizen of Natchez, a cotton planter, got up a subscription, and heading the list, obtained a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the whole family until the Professor was restored to health. The chief, if not the only subscribers were Southern men and planters. Mrs. S. has not mentioned this incident in Uncle Tom's Cabin, nor in the Key."

We have heard that a Rev. Mr. Beecher, many years ago, married at the South, by which act he became the owner of sundry slaves. The proprietorship of such stock not suiting him, he did not emancipate, but sold them all and returned to the North. Our informant, if we remember aright, was of the opinion that this said Mr. Beecher was some very near relative of Mrs. Uncle Tom, which is quite likely.

THE DRAMA.—The following profound critique on "Uncle Tom," now being played at New York, to admiring thousands, is from the Ohio Statesman:

"Uncle Tom" has been dramatised, and is playing at New York, with astonishing success. The handbills posted over the city—no very reliable evidence however—aver that 50,000 people have already witnessed it with enthusiastic delight!

Well, what now. "Uncle Tom?" Othello has had his turn long enough. For all that we can see, Thomas is as decent and respectable a colored gentman as the Moor, and decidedly more pious. The Moor was a very passionate man—very. He would fly off the handle, and as Forrest represents him, he would tear himself awfully. How many hearts have been tortured by his very ill considered jealousy.—But Othello's occupation's gone. The genuine darkey drama has appeared. "Hung be the heavens with black."

A City Miss, newly installed as the wife of a farmer, was one day called upon by a neighbor of the same profession, who, in the absence of her husband, asked her for the loan of his plough for a short time.

"I am sure you would be accommodated," was the reply, "if Mr Stone was only at home—I don't know where he keeps his plough, but," she added, evidently zealous to serve, "there is the cart in the yard—couldn't you plough with that till Mr. Stone gets back?"

A DOUBTFUL CHANCE.—When Dr. Franklin's mother in-law discovered that the young man had a hankering for her daughter, that good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer; there were already two printing offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would support them. It was plain young Franklin would depend for the support on the profits of a third and this was rather a doubtful chance If such an objection was urged to a would-be son-in-law when there were but two printer hope to get a wife now, when the present census shows the number to be 1567.

AN UNLUCKY CALIFORNIAN.—A letter from California relates many peculiar sights and incidents, one of which is about a rich young man having to turn *washerwoman*. "I have met a young man who at home moved in the best circles of society, and is a gentleman every inch of him, failing to make anything in the mines, went into a certain town, and actually took in washing, and cleansed, for his bread, the filthy garments of those who, at home, he would not acknowledge as acquaintances. It was rather an amusing sight to see him at the wash-tub, soaking and scrubbing the dirty linen of his motley patrons, swearing at his folly and upbraiding his luck."

A BALTIMOREAN AMONG THE MOCK AUCTIONEERS.—The New York Tribune tells an amusing story of a Mr. King, of Baltimore, now in that city, who fell into the hands of the Peter Funks, from whom he purchased a brass watch for forty dollars. On leaving the establishment he was greatly surprised to find that he had been diddled, and said he thought the mock auctions had been suppressed. There was an evident recognition and some fluttering in the camp, when Baltimore re-appeared before Peter Funk, and demanded his money, with most decided Southern vehemence and determination of purpose to send party, "pimps" and all to the tombs. Perceiving that he had learned his rights, and that knowing he dared maintain them by a process whose certainty of success they had tested too often to do so foolish a thing as to risk it again they "forked over" with as good a grace as they could command.

HEREDITARY SUICIDES.—Mr. Wolfolk late the sheriff of Tioga county, committed suicide a few days since by hanging. But a few days before this his father hung himself; but three years ago his grandfather ended his own life in the same way. It is a strange illustration of "hereditary taint," or of that and the power of association combined They were all wealthy men, in the most happy circumstances, and had gained their means by frugal industry and accretion, and were universally beloved for their uprightness, kindness, and honorable bearing. It is a strange circumstance, illustrative of hereditary insanity, slowly but surely developed.—*Albany Register.*

The other day, in Portland, a small boy came tearing round a corner with his rags fluttering in the wind, his face smeared with molasses, and a shingle flourishing in hand, while he was shouting to another boy, about the size of a pepper box, who stood near a quarter of a mile down the street: Oh Bill, Bill! git as many boys as ever you can, and as many shingles as ever you can, and come up the street, round the corner as soon as ever you can, for there's a great big, large hogsit of 'lasses busted on the pavement—busted all to smash!

State of Maine.

Mrs. Crawford says she wrote one line in her "Kathleen Mavourneen" for the express purpose of confounding the Cockney warblers, who sang it thus: "The 'orn of the 'unter is 'erd on the 'ill;" but Moore had laid the same trap in the "Woodpecker"—"A 'eart that is 'umble might 'ope for it 'ere."

The Harrisburg Telegraph is looking up a suitable ticket for the "Whig Democracy." Here is the one it has hit upon:

"With Benton for President, Greeley for Vice President, and Gen. George Cadwalader for Governor, the Whig Democracy need not fear defeat."

Benton and Greeley! The Pacific Railroad and Spirit Rappings!

SEASONABLE.—A man leaning against a corner in Market square, yesterday, was heard to exclaim—

"The melon-cholic days have come,
The saddest of the year."

A friend on the opposite corner immediately responded—

"And painful cries for cherry rum
And rhubarb tinct. I hear."

Boston Post.

A correspondent of the N. Orleans Bulletin says he has discovered a new fact in animal anatomy, and that is, twin lambs, kids, fawns, &c., have but half a liver, one lobe being wanting. He wonders whether twin children are so.

A "devotion train" is to leave Lyons and Marseilles for Jerusalem—fare out and home, 1000 francs. Numerous devotees have taken tickets.

The Spirit of the age says that "the Temperance Convention proposed to be held in Wilmington on the 27th and 28th of October next, has been postponed to such period as may be thought most advantageous to the cause." A Temperance Convention is to be held in Raleigh on the 17th proximo.

A YOUNG LADY'S TOAST.—At the 4th of July celebration in Marion county, Ill., a young lady offered the following toast: "The young men of America. *Their* arms our support; *Our* arms their reward. Fall in men, fall in."

"UNTIMELY."—The Providence Journal criticises an expression used by a cotemporary who stated that a person had met an "untimely fate" at the age of eighty years, and says: "It is only in Newport that they speak of a man of eighty as being cut off in the prime of manhood, and call a man of sixty a promising young man."

One of Jacob's horse-pistols had two colts the other day. They will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

Fortunes made by Advertising.

From a small pamphlet, entitled "The Art of making Money," an extract has been taken, and is going the round of the provincial press, pointing out the facility of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising Doubtless large sums have been, are, and will be made by such a system by certain persons of ability, who no doubt would make their way in the world if called upon to play different parts on the great stage of life; but to suppose that men in general must, as a matter of course, acquire wealth by such means, is as absurd as to imagine that all the penniless and shoeless of London are capable of rising to the dignity and wealth of an aldertman or the lord mayor of London simply by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion." Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead people to suppose; if it be so, few need be poor. But to our next: fortunes made by advertising Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisement alone; his name is now to be seen in nearly every paper and periodical published in the British Isles, but as if this country was too small for this individual's exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having agents in all the different parts of the upper, central, and lower provinces of that immense country, publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oordoo, Goozratee, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take the Pills and use his Ointment according to general directions, as a Cockney would do within the sound of Bow Bells We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of a Chinese translation. We track him from thence to the Philipine Island, where he is circulating his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore he has a large depot; his agents there supply all the Islands in the India Seas. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launcester, Adelaide, Port Philip, and indeed in almost every town of that vast portion of the British empire. Returning homewards, we find his Pills and Ointment selling at Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and other ports in the Pacific. Doubling the Horn, we track him in the Atlantic—Monte Video, Beunos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco; he is advertising in those parts in Spanish and Portuguese. In all the British West India Islands, as also in the Upper and Lower Canadas, and the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, his medicines are as familiarly known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at home. In the Mediterranean we find them selling at Malta, Corfu, Athens, and Alexandria, besides at Tunis and other portions of the Barbary States. Any one taking the trouble to look at the 'Journal' and 'Corrier' of Constantinople, may find in these, as well as other papers, that Holloway's medicines are regularly advertised and selling throughout the Turkish empire; and even in Russia, where an almost insurmountable barrier exists, the laws there prohibiting the entree of patent medicines, Holloway's ingenuity has been at work, and obviates this difficulty by forwarding supplies to his Agent at Odessa, a port situated on the Black Sea, where they filter themselves surreptitiously by various channels, into the very heart of the empire. Africa has not been forgotten by this indefatigable man, who has an agent on the River Gambia: also at Sierra Leone, the plague spot of the world, the inhabitants readily avail themselves of the Ointment and Pills; thus we can show our readers that Holloway has made the complete circuit of the globe, commencing with India, and ending, as we do, with the Cape of Good Hope, where his medicines are published in the Dutch and English languages: and while speaking of Dutch, we have heard that he has made large shipments to Holland, and is about advertising in every paper or periodical published in that kingdom; we might add that he has also started his medicine in some parts of France; in some portions of Germany; as also in some of the Italian states. We have been at some little trouble to collect all these facts, because we fear that the article before alluded to, "the Art of making Money," is calculated to lead people to spend their means in the hope (as the author states) of making a hundred thousand pounds in six years for their pains, by holding up as an easy example to follow such a man as Holloway, who is really a Napoleon in his way. Many may have the means, but have they the knowledge, ability energy, judgement, and prudence necessary? Failing in any one of these requisites, a total loss is certain. Holloway is a man calculated to undertake any enterprise requiring immense energies of body and mind. He has made a large fortune by his labors; and is, we should suppose, every day greatly increasing his wealth Of course it is not to our interest to deter the public from advertising; but, as guardians of their interest, we think it our incumbent duty to place a light house upon what we consider a dangerous shoal, which may perhaps sooner or later prevent shipwreck and ruin to the sanguine and inexperienced about to navigate in such waters.

The Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," in a number published about three years ago, stated, that he considered he was making a desirable bequest to posterity, by handing down to them the amount of talent and ability required by the present class of large advertisers. At that period Holloway's mode of advertising was most prominently set forth; and it these remarks, conjointly with his, should descend to a generation to come, it will be known to what extent the subject of this article was able to carry out his views, together with the consequent expenditure in making known the merits of his preparations to nearly the whole world.

[Pictorial Times, a London Weekly Paper.

A Hideous "Ism" and its Remedy.

A zealous divine of our city, who had noticed with pain the continued absence from church of a gentleman for many years a constant worshipper, met his negro servant, and inquired why his master no longer attended divine service.

"De fac is, massa's been berry bad, sah, and I'se afraid he's gettin' wus."

"Is it possible?" said the worthy minister, in alarm; "can it be possible he has thrown aside the light of Christianity and become a flounderer in the dark, cheerless bogs of socialism."

"No, sah, wus en dat," replied the black, with a mournful shake of the head.

"I was ever afraid," said the reverend gentleman, sadly, "that his classic lore would too devotedly incline him to heathen mythology; he may perhaps have become afflicted with the mental delusion of pantheism."

"Wusser still," muttered the black, doggedly.

"Alas!" groaned the preacher, "then he has become lost in the darkness of atheism!"

"No, sah, athyism isn't a sarkumstance, he's got the *rheumatism!*"

The remedy was found by procuring for the master *Hampton's Vegetable Tincture*, and in a very short time he was found attending church as previously to his attack of rheumatism. See advertisement on fourth page.

Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 394 Broadway, N. Y.; O. A. STRECKER, Richmond; Dr. COOKE & CO., Fredericksburg; G. B. JONES & Co., Petersburg; and by Druggists generally.

For sale by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C. 261

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have cured another Bad Leg.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Townley, of No. 1 Catherine-street Popular New Town, dated July 22nd, 1850—"To Professor Holloway, Sir—A sense of gratitude, as well as a wish to benefit the afflicted induces me to publicly acknowledge the excellent cure your Pills and Ointment have effected of my bad leg, with two wounds in it, with which I had suffered upwards of three years, and which it was found impossible to heal, until I fortunately tried your medicine, which soon gave me relief, and now I have no sound a leg as any man can desire."

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physician's bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth street.

P. S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, James I. McRee, Esq., in Bladen county, on Monday evening the 15th ult., Mrs. CHARITY BARNES. Few persons possessed in so high a degree those attributes of character which command the esteem and win the good-will of others, as the subject of this notice. Kind, gentle, patient, and obliging in all things, she had called around her a large circle of friends, who, while she lived, were ever ready to testify to her goodness, and who now deeply sorrow because they feel their loss. Her virtues hallow her memory, and though she be dead, yet shall she live, as long as those who knowing her, knew how to appreciate the Christian sweetness of her disposition. In peace and quiet she entered the "valley of the shadow of death," and feared not to walk therein, for *Hope* had already lit up the path, and the night-flower of *Belief* bloomed freshly by the way-side. [COM.]

☞Mississippi and Alabama papers please copy.

In Bladen county, of Bilious Fever, on the 26th ult., SOLOMON, second son of Neill MacGill, Esq.

☞Observer and Carolinian will please copy.

At Pleasant Grove, Bladen county, on the 29th ult., JAMES ROBERT MELVIN, son of Malcom and Sarah Jane Monroe, aged eight years three months and twenty four days. We can truly say, in the language of our Saviour, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

I take these little lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast:
Protection they shall find in me,
And be forever blest.

☞Fayetteville papers please copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 27.—Schr. Leesburg, Naylor, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

28.—Brig Philura, Gill, from Savannah, to Miles Costin.

Steamer Southerner, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H. McRary.

28—Steamer Brothers, Singletary, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

29.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 25 passengers.

29—Brig J. A. Lancaster, Gifford, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Russell & B. o.; with mdze.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Price, fm Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

New Schr. O. G. Parsley, Vangilder, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

New Schr. Adaline D., Podger, from New York, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

New Schr. W. W. Fulton, Juline, fm New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Topaz, Lewis, from Hyde, to Master; with 1,400 bushels Corn and 30,000 shingles

30—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 31 passengers.

30—Schr. Manhassett, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Brig Richmond, Chesly, 10 days from Bath, Me., to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Albert R. Elliott, Brothers, from Plymouth, to Miles Costin; with shingles.

Schr. Adele, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Derrickson, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Zenobia, Pugh, from Hyde county, to Master; with 1050 bushels Corn.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, High, from Providence, to George Harriss.

Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallote, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

31—Schr. Virginia, Harriss, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Midyett, Rollins, from Hyde county, to master; with 1,450 bushels corn.

Steamer Alice, Beery, from Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

Sept. 1.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 39 passengers.

CLEARED.

28.—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Stubbs, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

29.—Steamer Alice, Beery, for Fayetteville, by J. R. Blossom.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 46 passengers.

29—Brig Rodney Carr, Nickerson, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

30—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

Schr. Golden Rule, Malcomb, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Independence, Hadley, for Cuba, by Pierce & Dudley; with 70,000 feet lumber.

30—Schr. James G. King, Wainright, for New York, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 1,202 bbls. rosin, 500 do. tar.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Geo. Harriss, Corson, for Boston, by George Harriss; with 1,000 bbls. turpentine, 511 do. spirits turpentine

Sept. 1—Brig Cape Fear, Barry, for Trinidad, by Miles Costin; with lumber.

U. S. M. Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 86 passengers.

Sept. 1—Schr. Leesburg, Naylor, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Southerner, Jones, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary.

From our Conwayboro' Correspondent.

CONWAYBORO', S. C., August 24th, '53.

ARRIVED, Aug. 19—Steamer Fairy, Gilbert, from Georgetown and Bucksville, S. C.; with mdze., to S. & H. Bell, Buck & Beaty, Carman & Co., B. Barnes, J. D. Bruton, D. W. Watson, T. H. Holmes, Eli Gilligan, W. P. Madson, J. H. Grant, Dr. M. G. Hart, Sam'l. Pope and J. H. Norman.

Schr. Sally, ——, from New York to S. & H. Bell.

CLEARED, Aug. 22—Schr. Sally, ——, for New York, by S. & H. Bell; with 300 bbls spirits turpentine, 100 do. crude, and 300 do. rosin.

23—Steamer Fairy, Gilbert, for Red Bluff.

ARRIVED, Aug. 24—Steamer Fairy, Gilbert, from Red Bluff; with 400 bbls naval stores.

CLEARED, Aug. 25—Steamer Fairy, Gilbert, for Bucksville and Georgetown, by D. W. Jordan.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th September last, my negro man named KEMP, aged about 36 years; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; weighs about 180 lbs.; rather light complected, with a scar across his fingers on his right hand, caused by a burn, and has lost a tooth out of his right jaw, (eye-tooth); holds his head well up when spoken to, and rather stocky built. It is thought that he has free-papers and is trying to make his way off to a free State, by the Rail Roads. When last heard from, he was calling himself JIM, and passing himself off as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me the said negro, or confine him in any Jail so I can get him again

WILLIAM FRAZIER.
Nashville, Nash County, N. C., 29th *August*, '53. 52-1m

SACK SALT.—500 Sacks Liverpool ground Salt, daily expected to arrive, for sale by
Sept. 1 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Monday, 27th inst., I will sell at public auction, at Exchange Corner, at 12 o'clock, M., a NEGRO GIRL. Terms—six months credit, bond with approved security.
Sept. 2, '52—[308-2t] U. SULLIVAN, Adm'r.

FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER will rent, for the ensuing year, his LOT at Battlesboro', in the county of Edgecombe lying immediately on the W. & R. Railroad, and County Road leading from Tarboro' to Raleigh. The situation is perfectly healthy and in a good neighborhood. The building consists of a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with four rooms, and all other necessary out houses. Also, a good store house. It is a good stand for a store and public house, there being none near, and one very much needed.

Apply to B. H. HALE at Battlesboro, Edgecombe County, N. C.

N. B. Possession can be given immediately.
September. 2d, 1853 52-8t*

GLUE.—Turpentine Distillers will find an excellent article of Glue, specially prepared for their use; together with a full assortment of Bungs, assorted sizes, for sale by
Sept. 1 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, takes this method of announcing to his friends in Duplin, and the neighboring counties, that he designs resuming his Classes in the above Institution, on Monday, the 19th September; when he hopes, by diligent attention to the improvement of all who may be placed under his care, to merit a continuance of their support.

Mr. S. will receive a few pupils as Boarders in his own family. Rates of Tuition as heretofore.

JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., 31st Aug., 1853.—[307-6t—52-3t

PIANO MUSIC.

MISS E. M. BOWERS

Will give instruction on the PIANO, at her father's residence, corner of Orange and Old Boundary streets. Her terms will be found moderate. Patronage respectfully solicited. sl—207

CORN AFLOAT.—1400 bushels, for sale by
Sept. 1 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BY EXPRESS! *For the Afflicted!!*—Just received, a fresh supply of BLACKBERRY SYRUP, a certain cure for DYSENTERRY, DIARRHŒA, AND PILES.—For sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
☞Herald copy. [August 30th, 1853

PIANO FORTES.

FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, of superior tone and finish, and warranted in every particular. For sale at New York prices, by

J. D. LOVE,
At his Furniture Warehouse, Front-street,
May 26th. Corn. and Hay. Exp. 260-tf

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	24	@	25	NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.	
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine,	
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	0 00	Virgin dip.	0 00 @ 3 20
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	2 70 @ 3 20
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00 @ 0 00
Tallow	12½	@	14	Tar	0 00 @ 3 20
Adamantine	25	@	40	Pitch	0 00 @ 1 80
Sperm	45	@	50	Rosin, No. 1.	0 00 @ 2 56½
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2.	0 00 @ 0 00
Java	13½	@	14	do. No. 3.	0 00 @ 0 00
Laguayra	11½	@	13	Sp'ts Turp.,	
Cuba	00	@	00	℔ gallon	00 @ 48
Rio	10	@	11	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20 @ 22
St. Domingo	9½	@	10½	OILS, ℔ gallon.	
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	0	Sperm	1 15 @ 1 65
CORN MEAL,				Linseed, raw	70 @ 75
℔ bush	00	@	80	do. boiled	00 @ 85
DOMESTICS,				Whale	0 00 @ 0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Rosin	20 @ 75
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17	POTATOES,	
EGGS, ℔ doz.	22	@	23	Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @ 1 00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Irish do	00 @ 0 00
Spts. Turp.	2 50	@	2 80	do. ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	42	@	45	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				N. C Bacon,	
Mullets	none	@	5 65½	Hams	12½ @ 13
Mackerel, No. 1		@	14 50	Middlings	11 @ 11½
do. No. 2		@	0 00	Shoulders	00 @ 10
do. No. 3		@	0 00	Hog round	10½ @ 11
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00	Western Bacon,	
Herrings, East.		@	0 00	Middlings	8½ @ 9
do. N.C. roe,		@	00 00	Shoulders	7½ @ 8
do. Smoked,				N. C. Lard	00 @ 13
℔ box		@	00	West'n do	00 @ 13
Dry Cod,		

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
E. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞It is difficult to please everybody. and were people to wait until certain of being able to do so, nothing would ever be done. Our humble efforts to get up a fund for the relief of the suffering in New Orleans, certainly are not intended to stand in the way of any more efficient means which may be adopted for the promotion of the same object. In the absence, or until the organization of such means, —they are *something*, however little,—which is more than can be said of the fault-finding of one of our cotemporaries—the Herald. We have suggested ward committees—the action of the Commissioners —the influence of the Pulpit, which can be most advantageously exerted to-morrow, to say nothing of our various benevolent societies. We feel confident, of course, that these are the only means by which any great things can be done.

All we have done was from the purest motives, and although our own individual contributions are not large, yet we have given and given freely, what our means would allow. If fault-finders would only "go and do likewise," something respectable might appear on the part of our town for suffering humanity in a Southern city.

We sent the following dispatch this morning, which would have been forwarded two days ago, had not the Telegraph been out of order:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 27th, 1853.

D. I. RICARDO, Esq , 40 Camp street, N. Orleans

Draw on us at sight for two hundred dollars, amount of contributions received at Journal Office, for Howard Association for relief of sufferers from yellow fever in your city.

Yours, respectfully,

FULTON & PRICE,
Editors and Proprietors Journal.

The total amount of contributions received at this office, up to date, is $202 —*Daily Journal, 27th inst.*

NEW ORLEANS FUND.—We acknowledge the receipt of $50 from A. H VANBOKKELEN, Esq , and $14 from other parties. We hope that many others in our place who sympathise with this good work, will not fail to come forward and put in their mite, be it great or small. We have neither the inclination nor the power to make personal solicitation in this matter, and therefore hope that none such will be necessary. A very little effort in the proper places would swell the list to $800 or $1,000, as indeed, it ought to be.

☞The Wilmington Herald of Wednesday, published a long yarn from the New York Freeman's Journal, making all sorts of charges and *pseudo* revelations in regard to the management of the last Presidential canvass on the part of the Democrats. which, upon the very face of it, bore the evident marks of a mare's nest, if not something worse ; and we so characterized it. We think the following from the Herald of last Saturday morning, hardly mends the matter. The Herald says:

"Now we are rather surprised at this; inasmuch as the Freeman's *Journal*, is not a *political* paper. but a *religious* one, devoted to the support of the doctrines of the *Roman Catholic Church*, and a sheet that, presumably, would not mislead its readers, publish false information or inferences, or even indulge in 'trumpery' or 'fiddle faddle' articles."

For our own part we must confess that the facts presented by the Herald are the very ones which are most calculated to shake our faith in the political statements of the Freeman's Journal If it be a religious paper and the organ of an influential Denomination, it should confine itself to its legitimate sphere, and not mix up religion with politics by dabbling in matters which do not concern it. The political propagandist of sectarian views, or the sectarian propagandist of political ones, form a class of whom the less said the better, since little of good can be said with truth.

APPLES.—We find on our table a specimen of fruit, which we think would be hard to beat, in the shape of apples, grown by R. C. MURPHY, Esq., of Upper Black River, New Hanover county. One of the apples weighs 12¾ ounces, and another over 12 ounces. A third is a sort of vegetable Siamese twins, very curious to look upon. These apples may, in a measure, be said to have grown upon ASHE trees, since Mr. LEAK did not get a single vote on Upper Black River

From California.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on the 24th, with dates to the 1st inst. She brings 520 passengers, $1.124,953 on freight, and a large amount of gold in the hands of passengers.—Another steamer was on her way with about as much.

The squatter difficulty in San Francisco, which at one time threatened to result in serious and bloody difficulties, have passed over for the present, and there is reason to hope that they will not be revived. In several of the agricultural districts, the agrarians are supreme. In many instances, the squatters have driven off the old rancheros, taking possession of everything—flocks and herds included.—Wheat had suffered by the rust to the extent of 25 per cent. The season has been highly favorable to mining operations in all the gold districts, and the produce promises to be large. A court in California has decided that the mines of gold and other precious metals in California, are the property of the State, and that the United States has no interest in them, and cannot exercise any jurisdiction over them.—The decision does not include the lands containing the minerals, but only the minerals themselves.

JOAQUIN, the notorious robber, had been captured by a party of his rangers, commanded by Captain H. LOVE, and his head cut off and preserved in spirits.

The news from Oregon is not important. The overland emigration to that territory is very considerable. The crops promised well, but the mines had not been productive, owing to the scarcity of water. The weather in Oregon had been exceedingly hot.

THE COMET.—It would seem that the new Comet is a new Comet hereafter to possess and carry with it through space the euphoneous appellation of KLINKERFUS, the name of the German or Danish astronomer by whom it was discovered at Gottengen. on the 10th of June It is said to be distant from the sun about thirty millions of miles, and two or three times as much from the earth. Why could not somebody with a decent name discover this planet? or why should KLINKERFUS first see it and thereby entail upon it and future generations of Comets and of men the necessity of perpetuating the name of KLINKERFUS as a part of the celestial nomenclature. The Comet of KLINKERFUS! What a heavenly name for a celestial visitant.

A PATRIOT.—A man named MILLS, who was a candidate for the Legislature at Galveston, during the election recently held in that State, insisted that he was deserving of the public favor, having shed much *blood* for his country. He is a butcher.

☞The Illustrated Papers for last week, both Barnum's and Gleason's, have been laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker, of Market street, who has them for sale. Price 6¼ cents. They seem to be very neatly gotten up.

AN ACCIDENT occurred in the Bay this morning, which resulted in the death of Capt. Gideon Almy. It seems that a large party started on a fishing excursion to the Dumplings. While a number on shore were preparing for chowder, three men and two boys put off in a boat to catch the fish. They anchored near Kettle Bottom Rock, where the boat drifted against the rock and upset All escaped by swimming except Capt. Gideon Almy who was probably hurt by striking against the rock or boat. When the boat went over he held on to her side and succeeded in forcing his son George upon it. That is the last that was seen of Capt Almy. The boy was soon washed from the boat and caught by the floating mast which supported him and Mr. Freeborn. Mr. West was sustained by a piece of board, and Capt. Almy's son Harry swam nearly half a mile. He had nearly reached the shore when picked up, and was almost exhausted.

Capt. Almy was about forty years of age and was master of the brig S. P. Brown.

Newport (Rhode Island) Mercury, Aug. 22.

Capt. Almy was well known in this place as a most industrious and honorable gentleman. He had been in the employ of the Messrs. Hathaway, in the Cuba trade, for upwards of five years.

Hustling an Abolitionist.

An individual by the name of Jeffreys, for a short time resident at Halifax, up the Road, rendered himself obnoxious. by the delivery of certain sentiments calculated to arouse the ire of Southern people. In short, he was voted an Abolitionist, and the community determined to get rid of him. So a crowd collected, and politely escorted Mr. Jeffreys to the Depot for transportation to the more congenial North.—He indicated a peference to remain, but on the arrival of the upward train, he was placed on board, and found himself *en route* for Weldon, amid the parting farewells of his fellow-citizens. "Good-bye, Jeffreys," "Farewell, old fellow!" "Take care of yourself!" "Adieu, my friend." We like you pretty well, but you can't stay here." "Good-bye! Good-bye!" And away he went, baggage and all as fast as steam could carry him to Weldon. Arrived there, this victim of free opinion hastened to alight, and was warmly greeted by a number of equally kind friends, who conducted him, contrary to his choice, to the Petersburg train, and safely landing him in the cars, waved their adieus, as the traveller in spite of himself, shot past the village in hot haste for the Cockade city. "Good-bye, Jeffreys ! Farewell, old fellow!" "A pleasant trip to you," shouted the crowd, and that was the last of the Abolitionist in those parts. Wheather they passed him in like manner at Petersburg, and so on to the region of false philanthropy, and fanaticism we know not.—*Herald.*

Very Probable.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that he has the very best reasons for stating that the recent articles in the Union, upon the subject of the Pacific Railroad, do not express the views of the Administration, and must not be regarded as identifying the President with that project—and that the President, in his annual message to Congress. next session, will leave the matter of the Pacific Railroad an open question, giving of course the results of surveys, so far as then ascertained. without appearing in any way as an advocate of the measure. In this connection, the writer says, the President's recent remark is especially pregnant : that he considered he was elected President of the United States, and not President of a railroad. The writer adds that so far as the opinions of individual members of the Cabinet are concerned, it is known that some of them are opposed to any scheme as unconstitutional, by which the U. States will grant more than the right of way. He puts the fact upon record, the truth of which will be delivered when Congress meets. The writer concludes by saying that "perhaps those papers who supposed they were rendering the Administration a great service by abusing those who disagreed with the Union's articles, will see the wisdom of thinking for themselves, instead of playing the game of 'follow my leader.'"

PURIFYING THE ATMOSPHERE.—A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser has the following:

"I was once a part of 27,000 men (soldiers.) We arrived at dusk on Saturday in a town of 14,000 or 15,000 inhabitants; there existed a kind of epidemic; the next day we *had 300 of our men sick*. It was growing harder on the inhabitants by the arrival of a new ferment, caused by our arrival among them By Thursday, we had lost over 1000 of our men. One of our generals, a man of little merit as a soldier, but not to be surpassed as an administrator, in consultation on that evening, proposed to sake the air by repeated discharges of artillery. We had thirteen pieces, which played all night in every part of the town ; on Friday finding there were none or few cases, and the sick finding themselves less oppressed, the artillery played all day, at intervals, and by Sunday the inhabitants and the soldiers were delivered from the malady. I do not remember if it was in 1814 or '15. This is true to the last word I am now a very old man. My name is of too little importance to go before the public, *qui potest capere capiat.*"

The New Orleans Delta of the 14th instant says: "We greeted an old acquaintance yesterday on Nayades street, whom we had not seen for a fortnight before. He had a care-worn countenance, his eyes were sunken, and his cheeks were hollow, and care had left its foot-prints on his brow ; he looked at least ten years older than when last we saw him. We asked if he had been sick, and if not, to explain the cause of this great change? 'Alas!' he replied, 'a few days ago and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mother, and three loved sisters ; but I am alone now ; I buried the last one yesterday.' We were answered ; it was indeed enough to turn the darkest hairs to snowy whiteness. And yet it is but one instance out of many which daily occur in our city."

MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF BELGIUM.—A despatch from Vienna August 10th, says:

"The ceremony of the marriage, by procuration of Marie Henriette Anne, Archduchess of Austria, with the Duke of Brabant, took place this evening, at six o'clock, in the Chapel of the Chateau of Schonbrum. Monsignor Rruscher, Archbishop of Vienna, officiated. After the ceremony there was a gala reception in the grand gallery. All the members of the *corps diplomatique* and all the courts came to present their felicitations to her imperial highness."

HOMICIDE.—A citizen of this District named Shadrach Johnson, was killed about 12 o'clock on Sunday, some five or six miles from this place, by a pistol shot. The Coroner and Sheriff with laudable promptitude and energy, hastened to the spot and by 5 o'clock had convened a jury of inquest. The evidence before the Coroner was very contradictory, the wife of the accused testifying positively that Thomas Wise. a youth of sixteen years of age was the person who fired the pistol. and the nephew of the deceased, Calvin Johnson, some fifteen or sixteen years old, upon examination confessing that it was his act, but committed in self defence. The verdict was "wilful murder," against both Wise and Johnson who are in jail. Shadrach Johnson is represented as having been a quiet and unoffending man.—The dispute originated about watermelons.

Darlington Flag, 25th inst.

ARRIVAL.—We were much pleased to meet with the Hon. William S. Ashe. of North Carolina, on yesterday He appears to be in fine health ; and, of course, the great majority by which he is returned, to Congress has put him in fine spirits. He has taken lodgings at Brown's Hotel.—*Union, 26th.*

GAS.—We understand that the Wilmington Gas Light Company have closed a contract with Messrs. Perdicarus & Hoy to erect Rosin Gas Works, which will be put into operation as soon as practicable.

Herald, 27th.

Sometime this month the Cherokee nation holds its election for members of the National Council and Sheriff. Among the candidates for the dignities of the nation we observe the names of the following gentlemen:

Laugh at-Mush, Ti-ul se-na Hog, Little Hair, Josiah Deer-in-Water, Whortle Berry, Joseph Corn-silk, Fool Peter, Young Squirrel Wah-you Skee, Spring Frog.

MARMORIZZA.—Marmorizza, (or Marmorice,) for which the telegraph informs us that the American Charge at Constantinople is negotiating, is, if we mistake not, a small, insignificent town on the south-western coast of Anatolia, with a fine, capacious harbor. It lies just opposite the Island of Rhodes. It would be singular to see the star-spangled banner floating over the classic soil where Dortan colonists planted *their* flag three thousand years ago, when Greece was young, when Troy was yet a kingdom, and ere Homer yet had sung.

The London Morning Post (Ministerial Organ,) of the 11th, gives prominence to the following statement, under the head of—

"The Eastern Question Settled."

"We have every reason to believe that the event will prove our prediction correct when we say that the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities will be effected by Prince Gortschakoff during the first week in September. The definitive project of settlement was sent from Vienna to Constantinople on the same day that it was sent to St. Petersburgh, that is, on the 2d inst. The acceptance of the Czar will be received at Vienna about the 14th. This will, of course, at once be dispatched to Constantinople, where it will arrive about the 20th. A Turkish ambassador will be ready then to start for St. Petersburgh ; and we understand that as soon as the telegraph informs the Russian Cabinet of the fact of the Ambassador being on his road, the Emperor will telegraph his orders to Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Danubian Provinces. These telegraphs, being for the most part old semaphores, will, of course, not work with the same speed as the electric ; but they and the course of events will be sufficiently rapid to warrant us in expecting that by the 10th of September the last Russian soldier will have re-crossed the Pruth."

* * * * * * *

"The mode of settlement will be this :—Redschid Pacha will address to Count Nesselrode a note, in which he will enclose the firmans in which are accorded to the Greek Christians, subjects of the Sultan, more privileges than even Russia had asked for them. He will say many civil things to the Czar, and assure him of the excellent disposition of the Sultan towards his own subjects, to whom he has accorded such and such rights. This note will be presented by a Turkish ambassador, and the affair will be at an end.

"The conclusion will thus be favorable to Turkey, because she will have succeeded in rejecting the pressure of Russia for some kind of synallagmatic arrangement, which should give the Czar a right of interference between the Sultan and his own subjects."

All the other London journals show an inclination to credit this statement—and one of them, "The Standard," says:

"Upon the hypothesis that the Morning Post has been correctly informed. the solution of the difficult question, so long anxiously regarded by the whole of Europe, is satisfactory. Turkey loses nothing for the renunciation of the power to oppress her Christian subjects—a power which, for many years, she has never exercised—is no loss ; and Russia gains nothing."

From Belgrade a letter of July 29 mentions that the French and English Consuls had demanded from the two Hospodars an explanation of their refusal to pay the tribute to the Porte. The Hospodars confined themselves to replying that they were unable to send the tribute to the Sultan, because the financial resources of the country were exhausted by supplying the Russians with provisions and stores. They added that if the occupation continued much longer. the inhabitants of the Principalities would be unable, for years, to pay their taxes. The circular of Prince Michael Obrenowitch was much talked of at Belgrade. This Prince is a protege of Russia. and has taken the opportunity of circulating in Servia the draft of a Constitution which he would adopt if called to govern that country. The correspondent of the *Presse*, writing from Belgrade, says that the Prince's intrigues are not received with favor by the Servians. A Vienna dispatch of the 10th states that an important member of the Russian Embassy had left Vienna on a special mission to Belgrade ; it further says Russia insists on the strict neutrality of Servia. The party opposed to the Government of Prince Alexander Karagiurgiowitch (known as the Russian party) is to be discontinued"

Constantinople advices of July 28 say: "The Smyrna transaction between Austria and America is still pending ; it will give rise to some disagreeable complications, it is feared, in respect to the refugee question. Moreover, our 'Mediator,' M. de Bruck, is reported to have availed himself of the present difficulty to raise some pecuniary and territorial questions with the Porte."

The Emperor of Russia in a Financial Strait.

There is one feature of the Eastern question that places it in a position different from any which has yet arisen between the European powers wherein war has impended. Russia having placed herself without the circle of public opinion must look for the pecuniary resources of war within herself She can derive no aid from the great monied capitalists of Western Europe. It would be impossible for her to raise a loan among them by any temptation she could offer. Her course of aggression and wrong has been so plainly manifested that no banker or banking firm in any European capital would dare offer so great violence to general sentiment as to place the means in her hands to consummate her schemes, overthrow public law. and destroy the balance of Europe.

The consequence of this self outlawry from public opinion in the circle of civilization, has been the necessity of a resort to unusual methods to replenish the Russian treasury, and to defray the extraordinary expenses of her armies. The Czar has applied to two sources, from both of which, if not meeting a positive refusal, there will be reluctant acquiescence. There is a large amount of gold deposited in the fortresses of the Russian crown. The Emperor has applied to the Minister of Finance for a portion of this treasure. That officer raised strong objections to an appropriation of any part of this fund, as it was the basis of the paper currency of the Empire. The Emperor then made application to the Sacred Synod for a loan of sixty millions of roubles. That body expressed their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Czar, but alleged that being the depositories of the property of the Church, for sacred purposes, they were not at liberty to make a secular appropriation of this fund.

In this posture of pecuniary affairs before the contest has commenced, and while only preparing for it, the means can only be raised by spoliation or by taxes The produce of taxation will arrive at the treasury too slowly for the needs of Nicholas. If he makes a mal-appropriation of the gold, which is the basis of the Russian currency, he will soon involve himself in greater financial difficulties than those by which he is now embarrassed. The credit of the empire will be prostrated even within the empire itself. If he divests the fund for sacred uses to objects that are not obviously for the security of the church, it will render the war unpopular with his own subjects. An act of despotic power may be exercised by taking either or both these deposits of treasure, but the Government would be weakened internally by a measure of such barefaced despotism. It is evident the Czar could find no adequate resource by loan from his own subjects, or he would not have subjected himself to these disappointments.

The general conclusion from these facts is favorable to the security of the States of Europe from schemes of aggrandizement. No Monarch within its limits can place himself beyond the sphere of that public opinion that restrains and regulates the conduct of individuals as well as communities—of Kings equally with their subjects. War cannot be carried on without those aids and appliances which are formed by the collective pecuniary resources of the monied classes, and the people, which find their way to public exchequers through the hands of large bankers. No power in Europe can wage hostilities without loans, which are necessary to precede, if not to sustain, a system of internal taxation. The Rothschilds and Barings may aid an Emperor of Austria with a loan, if it is to put down revolutionary risings in Hungary and Italy, but an Emperor of Russia will find no banking house so bold as to loan him the means of subjugating a weak State, in flagrant violation of public law and for the overthrow of the balance of Europe.

Bar-rooms, on the American plan, where liquors, preserved fruits and refreshments are sold, are very popular in Paris. The only difference between the two styles is, that in Paris the bar-keepers are women, whilst in America they are men. But there is another sort of addition which has been made to the French bar-room, which consist of an apparatus similar to the Voltaic pile, which is used as a trick upon those who are not acquainted with its place in the bar-room. A few nights ago, an American gentleman who had come to France to be cured of a sort of paralysis, which had taken possession of his left leg, was submitted to the trick by one of his friends, when he immediately fell into a horrible fit. After two hours suffering, lo! as by a miracle, he rose, threw aside his crutches, and walked home, from the Tuilleries to the Boulevards perfectly cured of his long complaint.

The grave diggers of New Orleans have struck for higher wages ; in consequence of the great demand for their services.

Midnight Musings.

The Newark Daily Eagle, of Friday last, under the above caption, submits the following remark:

It is a quiet night. The Compositors have gone home ; the "inside form" of the paper is ready for the Press ; another twenty-four hours' labor is over. As soon as the thoughts which just now occupy our mind shall have been committed to paper, we, too, shall be on our way home, having the Pressman and Feeder to enjoy the "music of the steam engine!"

It is a cool night for the season—very, cool, when compared with the weather of last week. The change, however, is most grateful. It was hard work some nights since to attend to our Editorial duties, with the thermometer ranging between eighty and ninety, and scores of mosquitoes singing in our ears. But when we reflect how much better off we are than the Editorial fraternity in New Orleans—where funerals meet the eye at every turn as the victims of the pestilence are borne to their last resting place—we cease to complain.

It is a dreadful scourge, this yellow fever. It was our fate once to pass a summer in the socalled "Crescent City," during the prevalence of the epidemic. It is true that the mind, if not the heart grows callous after a while—the frequent repetition of the same thing, day after day, produce indifference ; and gradually, almost imperceptibly, we learn to speak of the dead and dying with a calmness which afterwards we can scarcely realize was exhibited at the time. Towards the end of the season we, ourself, took the fever. Fortunately, the attack was slight, and we soon recovered ; but a large number of our acquaintances fell before the Destroyer.

There was one whom it was hard to convince that his end was near. We remember the afternoon which decided his fate on the earth. He was comparatively free from pain, and expressed to those around him the conviction he felt that he would recover. He was a married man and a father. His wife and little ones were in Philadelphia, and his first request was to communicate to them the prospect of his (as he imagined) speedy convalescence. Soon after the Doctor came in and examined his patient. He soon turned away, and with a saddened look told the nurse he could do no more—that the relief which the sick man felt was the very worst symptoms—it was proof that mortification had already commenced It was hard for his friends to believe this. He looked so much better.

But if it was hard for us to realize the truth of the Doctor's statement, the reader may imagine how much harder it was to make our friend believe that corruption had even then claimed him for its own. At first he smiled at the thought of dying. "Why," said he, "I feel quite refreshed." We told him that he only deceived himself, and as a last act of friendship the Doctor placed in his hand a letter from his wife. He read it calmly, refolded it very carefully, and pressing it between his hands gave way to tears In sixteen hours from that time our friend was followed to the Protestant Burying Ground in what was then called the Second Municipality.

The cry for pecuniary aid which now comes up to us from New Orleans will not be disregarded. Already some sixty thousand dollars have been contributed for the relief of the destitute and the suffering in the ill-fated city. It is an appeal made to us in the name of humanity, and it goes directly to the heart. Let him who fancies that he cannot afford to give "*much*," transport himself in thought to the scene of pestilence. Let him imagine himself among strangers—on his dying bed—" no friend near to wipe the cold sweat from his brow, or the tear from his eye ; no sympathizing heart to receive his latest aspiration ; no friendly hand to feel his dying grasp." Oh! that all of us would realize the duty we owe our fellowmen when we see them in suffering, in sorrow, in distress. We should give, "not grudgingly, but cheerfully, every man according to the measure wherewith God has blessed him" We should feel the weight of the considerations we have urged when we sit down to our own smiling board with health, and peace and cheerfulness and plenty gathering around us—remembering that "He will not hold him guiltless who turns his back upon his brother in affliction."

"A young gentleman of this town, says the Vernon Banner, came very near getting his brains blowed out with a broomstick the other day. He was boarding in a private family, in which there is a rather attractive young lady. As he was leaving the house after dinner, one day last week, in passing the window, he spied the young lady sitting in a rocking-chair. In order to be sociable, and perhaps to quiz the young lady, he remarked to her, "Miss, you look sleepy—as though you had lately fallen, or soon will fall, into the arms of Morpheus. The young lady, not perfectly understanding the meaning of the last term, took it as the name of some young man : whereupon she told her mother how the gentleman had insulted her, by saying that she had been *hugged by Mr. Morpheus*. On the return of the gentleman to his boarding-house, the landlady attacked him with the usual weapon of a matron ; told him she would give him to understand that her daughter was never in the arms of Morpheus or any other young man, and notified him to leave the premises *sans ceremonie*. And the offending individual accordingly sought another boarding house. Good for him. Served him right. He had no business thus to insult an *intelligent* young lady."

The above is from the Washington Union. It reminds us of a similar, though more excusable blunder. A young lady, an only daughter of a very fond, devoted and scrupulous father, was sent to a fashionable boarding-house, where she became the companion and room mate of another young lady, who rejoiced in one of those perversions of masculine names, for which some ladies have a great affectation, in other words her name was Richardson, and she was commonly known among the girls as "Dicky." Writing to her father, the new young lady at this fashionable school assured him that she was so happy, as she had for room-mate "sweet little Dicky H——"

"Blood and thunder!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "is this a specimenn of the morality of your fashionable boarding-schools." Ordering his carriage, he started immediately for the academy, and on his arrival, asked to be shown into his daughter's room, where he found her sitting very affectionately in the lap of another young lady. The affectionate girl rushed forward to greet the indignant father, who, drawing himself up very frowningly, exclaimed—"Where is that rascal?"

"Who, Papa?"

"That Dicky you wrote about—who is your roommate?"

"Why, there she is," exclaimed the innocent damsel, throwing her arms around the innocent cause of so much anguish. The hasty old gentleman was perfectly disgusted with himself, and also with the confounded bad taste of giving girls boys' names.

NEW ORLEANS.—In looking ove the New Orlean journals, one is struck with the remarkable difference between the newspapers of that city and those of the North, in regard to the interest manifested in the progress of the pestilence in New Orleans. In the newspapers in this quarter, we have several telegraphic dispatches a day, announcing the continued increase of the disease, and the great fatality. Everbody talks about it, and the newspapers indite long leaders upon the subject. In the New Orleans papers, on the contrary, there is scarcely any thing to indicate the presence of an epidemic, except the brief daily report of the interments, inserted in a corner of the paper, among sales at auction and of summer clothing.—Scarcely a reference to the disease in the editorial columns, and an utter and complete absence of any appearance of alarm and excitement. Yet the disease exists, and in a very virulent and fatal form ; but the public mind there seems to rest satisfied with it as an affliction they must be reconciled to, and while they do all in their power to alleviate it, they do nothing to spread its terrible effects by creating unnecessary fear and excitement in the public mind. Business goes on as usual. The Courts are in daily operation, the Grand Jury make their presentment, politics are discussed, the markets are as active as usual at this season, steamboats come and go, and the whole aspect of their newspapers is that of a city in the enjoyment of its usual health. When an entire population can take up an epidemic thus cooly, they rob it of half its terrors, and are in the best posible condition for reducing its malignity. In Philadelphia and New York, the announcement of nearly two hundred deaths a day, by yellow fever, would cause a general stampede of the inhabitants, and half the deaths would be of fright.—*Phil. Ledger, 13th inst.*

The maintenance of the Russian army absorbs far more than half of the gross revenue of the empire, notwithstanding the very small pay of officers as well as common soldiers. After various deductions made from the pay of the soldier, he finally receives less than six cents monthly in cash. The pay of the officers through all the grades, even to the highest is proportionally as mean as that of the soldiers. A lieutenant in the infantry has not fifteen dollars a month.

Impromptu.—BY WIDESWAKE.

The human heart is desperately wrong,
Oh, dreadful wrong, in truth now I believe it,
Although I've wrestled with the dogma long,
The dogma harsh, refusing to receive it ;
But latterly I know a pilgrim one,
A pilgrim to a fair and distant spot,
Kind greetings had he, all his journey done,
His journey finished all his cares forgot.
He sat at meat as meetly 'twas imparted,
Imparted with a hospitable heart,
Then back again the wandering pilgrim started,
Started for home, but ere he did depart,
As rain was falling fast, the pilgrim feller
Walked off, oh horrors ! with his host's umbrella.

The above, contrary to the usual character of the Professor's sonnets, we suspect to be literally true, as he came in last evening bearing a large silk umbrella with his left hand, as he held the above towards us with his right. Evidently conscience was doing its work.—*Boston Post.*

GENERAL JACKSON'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN CONGRESS.—When Mr. Gallatin was a member of Congress in the year 1796, Tennessee was admitted as a State into the Union, and sent her first member to Washington. One day when in his seat in the house, Mr. Gallatin, noticed a tall, lank, uncouth looking individual, with long locks of hair hanging over his brows and face, while a queue hung down his back tied with an eel skin. The dress of the individual was singular—his manner and deportment that of a backwoodsman. The appearance of so singular a character on the floor of the House of Representatives naturally attracted attention, and a member by his side asked who he was. Mr. Gallatin replied that it was the member from the new State. "Well," said his friend, "he seems just the sort of chap one might expect from such an uncivilized region as Tennessee." The individual in question was Andrew Jackson

Just before going to bed, eat two pig's feet and a fried pie. In less than an hour you will see a snake larger than a hawser, devouring light-blue haired children, who have just escaped from a monster with sorrel eyes and a red hot overcoat. This is the Albany Dutchman's receipt for the nightmare.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 25—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

26—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 62 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

26—Schr. Julia Eliza, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Naiad, Billups, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt and sugar.

27—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

CLEARED.

Aug. 26—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Alaric, Louviner, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. John H. Holmes, Lodge, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss: with 330 bbls. spirits turpentine, 25 do. pitch, 972 do. rosin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh

26—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 41 passengers.

26—Schr. Jos. E. Smith, Minor, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.: with 300 bbls. rosin, 125 tons old iron.

Schr. Rachel S. Miller, Peacock, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with 87 bales yarn, 109 do. sheeting, 3 do. rags, 3 bundles paper, 300 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1.345 do rosin.

Schr W. P. Williams, Rogers, for New London, by Kidder & Martin; with 100,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

27—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

Schr. Elouise, Jones, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Express, Gibbs, for Hyde county, by Miles Costin.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 25.—Bacon, 9½@10 ; Beeswax, 24@25 ; Coffee—Rio, 10½@11, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo, 9@10 ; Cotton—Strictly prime, 11@00, Prime, 10¾@00, Fair, 10@10½ ; Feathers, 35@37 ; Flour—Superfine, 5 50@0 00, Fine, 5 00@0 00, Scratched, 4 75@0 00 ; Corn, 75@80 ; Wheat 75@80 ; Peas, 00@00 ; Rye, 00@00 ; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@0 ; Lard, 10@11 ; Molasses—Cuba, 25@26, New Orleans, 37½@40 ; Salt—Liv'p, (sack.) 1 60@1 75. Alum, (bushel) 00@00 ; Flaxseed, 1 00@0 00 ; Tallow, 7@8 ; Wool, 23@25.

Cotton.—The market is heavy at quotations. Flour dull at reduced figures. Corn sells readily. Turpentine $2—Spirits 40 cents.—*Obs.*

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Naval Stores—Dip Turpentine is in small supply, and the market closes to-day at $3 10. Last sales of Tar reported were at $2 75—to-day $3 was refused for 280 lbs. Rosin is in demand at $1. Spirits Turpentine 40 cents. Grain—New Wheat begins to arrive and finds buyers at 95 cents for 60 lbs., at which it is in moderate demand. Corn for retailing has sold as high as 60 cts. —for shipping, 55 to 59 cents, closing at our inside figures.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton.—The sales since our last foot up but 1 00 bales, at prices ranging from 10¼ to 11¼. Of this amount upwards of 1000 bales were sold at 11c The receipts of the week comprise 2201 bales. Rice 3¾@4¼—Corn 66@70c. ℔ bushel. Oats 50c. ℔ bulshel. Salt 1 10 @ $1 12½ ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Naval Stores—three days previous)—We have no sales of Turpentine to report—the market is quiet, with a small stock. Spirits Turpentine, with frvorable advices from the South and abroad, advanced from 45½ cents, (at which some was sold Saturday) to 48¾, cash yesterday—49 was afterwards refused, and 50 was generally asked, with sales in small lots at that price.

The sales since Friday, are 1500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 45¾@46, and 47@48¾, cash ; 80 Rope Tar, $4 37½, and small lots, $4 50 ; 900 White Bosin, 2 25@$4 50 ℔ 280 lb ; 150 North County Common, $1 44 ; and 800 Wilmington, $1 57½, delivered.

Rice—We notice sales of 300 tcs. at 3 50@$4 50, cash, showing no change in the market.

AUCTION SALE.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

House and Lot.

ON MONDAY, the 12th day of September next, it being Monday of County Court, at Exchange Corner, at the hour of three o'clock, P. M , will be sold, the HOUSE AND LOT opposite Mr. Miles Costin's residence, on Market street continued, the property of B. S. Koonce, deceased.—The Lot has a front of seventy feet, and runs back 200 feet. The house is two stories high, contains eight rooms ; on the premises is a Kitchen, all necessary out-houses, and a well of water. ANN KOONCE, Administratrix.

August 19th, 1853. 50-4t

JULY 8th.—Received this day the following cheap Publications: Flirtations in America, or High Life in New York. This Novel is one of the most intelligent and interesting that the season has produced. The Necromancer, or the Mysteries of the Court of Henry the Eighth, by Reynolds,—printed from the advanced sheets purchased from the author in London. Vivian Grey, by D'Israeli—3 volumes in one The Emigrant Squire, by the Author of Bell Brandon, is the best work he has ever produced. The Two Merchants, or Solvent and Insolvent, by T. S. Arthur. Philip in search of a Wife. Father Clement, a true and touching story, by Grace Kennedy, a delightful volume. The Far South West, by Emmerson Bennett. Illustrated Edition—The Life and Adventures of Arthur Spring, the Murderer of Mrs. Ellen Lynch and Mrs. Honora Shaw, with a Portrait of the Murderer, Arthur Spring, Trial, and the Speeches and Conviction. Llorente's History of the Inquisition in Spain, from the time of its establishment to the reign of Ferdinand VII, composed form the original documents of the archieves of the Supreme Council, and from those of Subordinate Tribunals of the Holy office. The author was a distinguished Papist, and tells a tale of truthful horror. Also, the London Edition of Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, illustrated. Dixon and Kerr's Ornamental and Domestic Poultry Book. Pierre, or the Ambiguities, by Melville. For sale by

July 15, 1853 L. H. PIERCE.

STAVES AND HEADING.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here.

A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, N C., August 12th, 1853. 49-t1stD*

EDUCATIONAL.

A GENTLEMAN of Education and successful experience in conducting Academies and High Schools, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Principal in such an Institution. He will correspond with any Board of Trustees or individual having such an Institution to rent, establish, or revive. Address "Teacher," at JOURNAL OFFICE."

Aug. 11, 1853. 49-4t

NORTH CAROLINA UMBRELLA STORE.—The demand for and sale of Umbrellas, is rapidly increasing —The best stock in the State, may be found at No. 1, Granite Row.

Also a few fine Walking Canes, for sale low.

Aug. 5, C. MYERS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per Schr. Wm. H. Smith:—

20,000 lbs. of prime, extra and No. 1, White Lead;
5,000 " Zinc White, in Oil;
1 case of Prus. Blue, in Oil;
2 " " Chrome Green;
1 " " Paris "
5 " " Chrome Yellow. Also, 50 bbls. fine Linseed Oil, Bar Umber, and Tena De Srenna, ground in Oil. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,

June 10] Drug and Chemical Ware Rooms.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement ; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Of all qualities, for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW, No. 3, Granite Row.

NEW FLOUR. 20 half bbls. of New Flour, extra ; 30 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap, half and whole boxes, just received per schr. W. H. Smith, and for sale low for cash, at

Aug. 22. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence the 12th of September.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

For the lower branches of English, including Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic..... $6
The higher branches of English, including all departments of Science, and the French Language..